

# American Monthly Magazine

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## A NEW JERSEY HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

*By Isabella Carter McGeorge.*

OF the many Jersey women who rank as heroines in the Revolutionary war—those who actually fought the British, those who outwitted them, those who nursed the wounded, those who acted as guides and those who did without tea, using as a substitute that vile decoction of *Ceanothus Americanus*, Jersey tea—all merit full recognition and deserve unstinted admiration, credit and honor; but it is my design to call attention to but one brave and patriotic woman of New Jersey's brilliant constellation, Mary Ludwig Hays, and, if possible, to eradicate some erroneous impressions. Very few know of her by her correct name and fewer of her nationality and that she was by birth a Jersey woman.

On a small dairy farm that lay between Princeton and Trenton, in Mercer county, New Jersey, there was born in 1754, of German parentage, Mary Ludwig. As is the manner in German households, Mary was taught first obedience without question; to work willingly and cheerfully; to utilize what was at hand, and make the most of circumstances; when times bettered not—to thank God they were no worse.

It is said that she was not pretty, but had Titian hair, blue eyes, small features and was rather short in stature—but was so strong that with ease she could carry a three-bushel bag of wheat across her shoulder and deposit the same in the upper room of the granary. As was the custom of the times, she wore "the short gown and petticoat." This consisted of a sack-like upper garment, and her preference was for a blue and white cotton skirt.

A lady from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, said to be the wife of

General Irving, of French and Indian war fame, was visiting at Trenton in 1774, and being advised that Mary Ludwig would be satisfactory help, hired the girl and took her to Pennsylvania.

In Carlisle, Mary met her first fate, an Englishman, one John Hays, the barber; they were married and Mary worshiped her husband with the whole devotion of her German nature.

When the echoes of Lexington, penetrating Pennsylvania's woods, reached that peaceful village, John Hays was among the first to take the war fever, and soon joined the continental army. Small pay and frequently no pay at all—there was nothing to send the wife, so Mary Hays continued in the service of the Irvings—baked, brewed, spun, washed and preserved. The neighbors teasingly reminded her that she "had lost her pretty barber" and that she "would never again lay eyes on him."

But one July morning of that same year, after hanging her wash upon the lines, she went to the hillside to gather blackberries. She noticed a "horseman riding like lightning to General Irving's" (her own words), as she aftertime related the occurrence to her granddaughter, Polly McLaester. To the house she went hoping there might be word from the army. There was a letter from John Hays and great news indeed—for it said that she was to take horse with the bearer and return to New Jersey, where she was to go to her parents near Princeton; that they wanted her, and also being there he could sometimes have the chance of seeing her. Without a moment's hesitation she unpegged her own clothing from the lines, and she said they "were quite wet;" made them into a bundle, which was attached to the pommel of the saddle, mounted the horse behind the messenger and started for home. A most novel proceeding. The clothes were quite dry before she reached her New Jersey home and upon a real horse! To Mrs. Irving's credit be it said she made no objection to the loss of so valuable a servant, but aided her departure, bidding her God-speed.

Under her father's roof her child, John Hays, Jr., was born, and there she lived quietly and industriously, as became a wife and mother. Those who have regarded her as a camp fol-

lower—flinging coarse jokes at the boys and being generally a hale fellow, none too clean personally or morally—most cruelly misjudge this kind-hearted woman. The fact that her husband desired her to visit him in camp was sufficient. She did so whenever she had the chance, and no doubt considered it “good form.” She saw him at Trenton and before Princeton on January 2, 1777.

General Washington quietly left the Trenton camp and surprising the three British regiments remaining at Princeton, took three hundred prisoners. Deeming it wise to leave before Lord Cornwallis could arrive with reinforcements, he slipped off to Morristown, New Jersey—the noise of the cannon being mistaken at Trenton for thunder. Here was where Mary L. Hays had the chance to distinguish herself. After the continental army had gone she came to hunt among the wounded and slain for her husband’s friend, as John Hays had charged her to find Dilwyn dead or alive and care for him. She came across a cannon charged and with a lighted fuse near by. This was a piece of rope soaked in some combustible substance, and slowly burning at one end, which was used for discharging cannon. This gun is said to have been a British cannon which was too cumbersome for the continental army to drag to Morristown. Mary Hays could not resist the impulse to take a hand—so she touched the gun off at just the right moment—for Lord Cornwallis’s advance guard *was within range*. Fearing a trap, they were delayed an hour in hunting for the concealed foe, and when they swarmed into the enclosure they could find no gunners, never suspecting the red-headed German girl, who was carrying away a dead soldier. It was Dilwyn, but he was not dead. Mary had seen a moving hand and pulling away the obstructions had rescued her husband’s friend by throwing him across her shoulder, as she used to do with the wheat-bags, and carrying him to her father’s house two miles distant. Here she nursed him to health. In grateful acknowledgment, he sent her a box of fine dress goods, which she *never* made up, but cherished as being too lovely to mar with scissors.

The delay of the British at Princeton was of great advantage to the continentals, who rapidly pushed northwest, and by midnight were eighteen miles away. This was bitterly

cold weather, and after a hard fight was considered a remarkable achievement. The soldiers had had no food since the night previous, and it is said that they fell asleep as soon as they halted, so overcome were they.

In the meantime, Lord Cornwallis rushed on to New Brunswick to save the British stores at that point, and finding them safe gave up pursuit. General Washington went into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey.

Mary Hays stayed at her father's until June 27, 1778, then, as the army came her way, the chance to see her husband was not to be neglected, and Mary Ludwig Hays became the heroine of Monmouth.

That Sunday, June 28, 1778, was a blazing day, the thermometer stood at 96°. General Lee had blundered and rightly deserved the censure of the commander-in-chief. Confidence being restored by the appearance of General Washington upon the scene "the continentals wheeled into line, altho' under fire, and took position as if on parade." Colonel Monckton's grenadiers, attempting to drive them back, were repulsed by General Knox's artillery with great slaughter. A second and a third attempt were made, when Colonel Monckton received his death wound and fell from his horse. General Wayne came up with a force of farmers, their shirt sleeves rolled up as if at harvest (and it was indeed a harvest for death) and forced the British back, leaving the body of their commander on the field. After the battle, the continentals buried Colonel Monckton's body in the churchyard near-by and later the place was marked with a neat stone.

In the west ravine is the spring from which Mary L. Hays carried water for her husband's cannon and for his heated comrades of Knox's artillery. "She used the cannon's bucket, a fixture of the gun of that age." She said that when she came up with a full bucket of water, the men would call out "here comes Molly with her pitcher," which was probably a bit of pleasantry on their part, and that when the battle grew fiercer, they abbreviated the call to "Molly Pitcher," and from that time always spoke of her by that name.

Overcome by fatigue and heat, Sergeant Hays dropped beside the cannon he was working—not killed as was so often told, for with his wife's efficient care he came out all right by

evening. General Knox ordered the removal of the gun, but when the men came to take it away, they found the gunner's wife

"loading, firing that six-pounder,

And she bravely, 'till we won, worked the gun."

"Tho' like tigers fierce they fought us, to such zeal had Molly brought us,

That tho' struck with heat and thirsting, yet of drink we felt no lack;  
There she stood amid the clamor, swiftly handling sponge and rammer,

While we swept with wrath condign, on their line."

*Thomas Dunn English.*

General Greene complimented her on the field, but when General Washington sent for her the next morning, she was in a predicament—her clothing was so torn and soiled. Some one solved the difficulty by putting on her a soldier's coat, which covered a multitude of rents and served to make her more presentable. From this circumstance arose the tradition that she fought in a man's clothing. The fact is, it was so excessively hot that day, the soldiers threw off their coats and fought in their shirt sleeves, and it is not likely that with her frequent trips to the spring for water and her arduous work at the gun that she would put on additional covering.

Sergeant Hays was very proud of his wife that day, and he lived to tell how Washington praised her and conferred the brevet of captain on her, hence her title, Captain Molly. He also said that she should have half-pay for life. The troops cheered and cheered. Then the grand French officer General Lafayette, asked that his men "might have the pleasure of giving Madam a trifle." "Although there were no French troops in the field at that date, yet there were many French officers who had volunteered in American regiments." The Frenchmen are ever appreciative of heroines who have *worsted* the English and they showered their extra silver upon the "brave Marie"—the trifle proving to be a hatful of coin.

After the close of the war, Mary with her husband and child returned to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they lived happily. John Hays took up his trade and his wife did washing—and with the annuity of \$40.00 granted by congress they managed comfortably until the death of John Hays in the early part of the nineteenth century.

In a few years Mary again married and her second venture was most unfortunate. McCauley was a brutal, intemperate Irishman. It is said that he frequently cursed and beat her and that he cared more for her pension, pittance than it was, than for the fame she had won. Fortunately she outlived McCauley, and so for several years had respite from his cruelty.

An instance of the tender-heartedness of Mary has been related by her granddaughter. Upon one occasion when the great-grandchild, infant son of Polly McLaester, was very ill, the great-grandmother, our Monmouth heroine, though well advanced in years lay upon the floor all night to keep the cradle constantly rocking with the gentle touch that was so comforting to the babe. A more uncomfortable position could not have been found, yet this old woman faithfully kept it up the entire night and felt amply repaid by the recovery of the child.

In January, 1833, she died of pneumonia contracted at the wash-tub, aged 79 years. She was buried, at her request, in the same grave as her first husband, John Hays, in the village cemetery at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, quietly and without military honors. Forty-three years after, on July 4, 1876, the citizens of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, placed a handsome slab of Italian marble over her grave. Upon it is inscribed the time of her death and that she was the heroine of Monmouth.

At Freehold, New Jersey, November 13, 1884, there was unveiled the Monmouth battle monument, a granite structure over a hundred feet high, that cost \$40,000. At the base of the shaft are five bronze tablets, each five feet high by six in width, commemorative of that famous battle. One of these is called the "Molly Pitcher," and shows Mary Hays using that six-pounder; her husband lies exhausted at her feet, and General Knox is seen directing the artillery; the Tennent church is shown at her left. Thus two communities remember her fittingly.

The place marked as Molly Pitcher's well on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, an account of which recently appeared in several of the eastern dailies, is a good half-mile southwest of the point where Knox's division was

stationed on June 28, 1778. The well so marked was not dug until in the eighteen hundred and fifties, some twenty-two or more years after the death of Mary Hays.

So mistakes are accumulative. Mary Ludwig Hays was not Irish, not a camp-follower, but an unselfish mother, a successful nurse, a woman who had the genius to perceive a critical situation and to act at once, and she was a Jersey woman. Her enthusiasm was a potent factor on that June day and the victory at Monmouth strengthened and sealed the French alliance. Thence the continental army moved on to victory, and left us their heirs.

"Nor while the grass grows on the hill, and streams flow through the vale,

May we forget our father's deeds or in their covenant fail;  
God keep the fairest, noblest land that lies beneath the sun,  
Our country, our whole country and our country ever one."

### SAMUEL ADAMS.

*By Walter Le Roy Flory.*

"Like cannon-balls which sink the ship and then are lost in the sea, so the bolts of Samuel Adams, after riddling British authority in America, must be sought by diving beneath the oblivion that has rolled over them."



SAMUEL ADAMS.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston, September 27, 1722. He never lacked playmates, for he was one of a family of twelve, which in the beginning must have weeded from his character all conceit, for the acts of his life evince no such trait. His parents were the strictest Puritans, and in spite of the fact that his father ran a brewery—which was considered nothing dishonorable in those days—as often as the

Sabbath rolled around little Sammie attended church and listened to the long prayers and poky sermons of the staid old

Congregational preacher. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the lad waxed strong in religious temperament, and throughout a long life of noble service to his country he never neglected his duty to his God.

Having almost completed his course in Harvard college, he was forced, in 1740, to forego further education because of financial embarrassment which had suddenly fallen upon his father. But so studious had the boy been that the faculty awarded him the degree of A. B., and three years later he took that of Master, choosing for his thesis, "Whether it is lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be Preserved." He discussed the affirmative, showing the early bent of his mind.

Having failed in several kinds of mercantile business because of his predisposition to politics, he became a partner with his father in the malt-house. At his father's death in 1748 he succeeded him in the business; but seeing no connection between politics and the brewery business, paid the latter indifferent attention. He soon lost the malt-house, did quite as well with his patrimony, chose politics and poverty, and then got married. As collector of taxes for the town of Boston he was no greater success.

As early as 1753 Samuel Adams contributed articles on political topics to the Boston newspapers, and busied himself in affairs of the town meeting. His name is first mentioned on the town records as one of a committee to visit the public schools.

It is not until 1764, the year preceding the "Stamp Act," that his name becomes prominent. In May of this year, the town of Boston by his hand instructed her representatives in the Massachusetts general court. This document contains the first public denial of the right of parliament to tax the colonists, remonstrates against public officials being paid by the crown and suggests a closer union of the colonies, "that by the united Application of all who are Aggrieved, all may happily attain Redress."

Samuel Adams was now fully launched on that political career which rendered such steadfast service to his country-

men. The following year he was chosen successor to Oxenbridge Thacher, as one of the town's representatives to the general assembly. Because of his experience in writing, gained by his contributions to newspapers, he was made clerk, and retained this office until he left the assembly for the first continental congress at Philadelphia in 1774. During these stirring years his name and influence were identified with every important measure of the Massachusetts patriots against the oppressions of the English parliament and crown. His ascendancy in the Boston town meeting was irresistible; his measures were first adopted here and afterward indorsed by the general assembly. "He was a master in that fine art of managing men and never letting them know they are managed."

In spite of the protests of the colonists and of many at home, the English parliament passed the "Stamp Act," which went into effect November 1, 1765. In the famous "Massachusetts Resolves," from the pen of Samuel Adams, the people of the colony, while expressing allegiance to the king, refused to assist in enforcing the tax. The stamp act was in force only a few months, but its repeal was accompanied by the "Declaratory Act," which in the end meant no relief, as readily perceived by long-headed men, such as Samuel Adams. This keen-eyed patriot, ever on the watch, through popular assemblies and the columns of the "Boston Gazette," at once set about warning the people against being deceived, and marshalling them for opposition to an act which affirmed a pernicious principle without attempting for the time, its enforcement.

Early in 1767 the Townsend acts became law. The assembly of Massachusetts by the hand, and at the motion of Samuel Adams, immediately petitioned the king for their repeal, at the same time sending to the other colonies a circular letter of appeal for help in the resistance. It was then that he also instituted among the prominent Massachusetts merchants and consumers his long-cherished "impractical" non-importation scheme, which soon gave the English merchants no end of concern and finally accomplished the repeal of the acts.

The petition and circular letters, published in England as "The True Sentiments of America," being unheeded by the king, and rumors being rife of English troops on their way to America, Mr. Adams, in the summer of 1768, seeing no other way in which America can retain her just liberties, foresees independence as the last resort; and from this time he strives with increasing zeal toward that purpose.

However, the time was not yet ripe for advising the people to such a radical move. It took eight years more of oppression and the shedding of much blood to break the ties and cause an open rupture between the mother country and her children. But it was the acute foresight of Samuel Adams which was to lead the people through this important series of events, and "the clearness with which he saw this, as the inevitable outcome of the political conditions of the time, gave to his views and his acts, a commanding influence throughout the land that was simply incalculable. The following year, 1769, Mr. Adams gave out his famous address, "An Appeal to the World."

On the evening of March 5, 1770, after several difficulties, trouble occurred between the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth regiment of the British troops and a crowd of Boston citizens, which ended in the death of four citizens and the wounding of seven others. The troops seem to have been provoked beyond measure, and the whole altercation was brought on by the colonists. The following morning the selectmen of the town met, a committee was appointed, of which Samuel Adams was made chairman, to wait on the governor and seek the removal of the troops. Hutchinson replied that he had no power to remove the troops, but as a favor, he would express a desire to the military commander to have the Twenty-ninth regiment sent to the castle of Fort William, as had been the intention some months before. The committee reported to a town meeting at 3 o'clock in the Old South church. As they approached the crowded entrance, cries went up: "Make way for the committee." Samuel Adams at the head of the committee passed down the narrow opening as the crowd pressed back on both sides. His hat was removed in respect to the

people in whom he believed so thoroughly and for whose rights he always fought so gallantly. As he proceeded, to the right and to the left he nodded his head, already gray, though he was only eight and forty years of age, and passed along the watchword: "Both regiments or none." The committee's report was voted unsatisfactory. A motion was then made to appoint a smaller committee to confer with the governor and demand the removal of both regiments. Samuel Adams had paved the way. When the motion was put, three thousand voices echoed the words: "Both regiments or none." A committee of seven was then appointed with John Hancock as chairman, and immediately proceeded to the chamber where the governor and council were in conference. The committee reported to the governor the wish of the town meeting. The governor only repeated his assertion that he held no power to remove the troops. The ship was cleared for action, the figure-head, as Hosmer terms Hancock, was taken in and Samuel Adams, "the wedge of steel," was thrust to the front to receive the brunt of the battle. The old patriot drew himself up to his full height. His strong Puritan face wore an aspect of stern determination as he approached what was to be the greatest triumph of his life. "It is well known," he said, "that acting as governor of the province, you are by its charter the commander-in-chief of the military forces within it; and as such, the troops now in the capital are subject to your orders. If you \* \* \* have the power to remove one regiment, you have the power to remove both. \* \* \* A multitude highly incensed now waits the result of this application. \* \* \* Their voice must be respected, their demand obeyed. Fail not then at your peril to comply with this requisition."

"I observed his knees to tremble, I saw his face grow pale, and I enjoyed the sight," remarked Adams in describing the affair afterward.

Possibly no other man in New England would have dared utter those words under those circumstances. But Samuel Adams was fearless in defending the rights of the people. Of such an unselfish nature was he, that he seems almost never

to have considered his *own* perils, but always those of his countrymen. The demand was reluctantly agreed to, both regiments departing the following week; and ever afterward the Fourteenth and Twenty-ninth were designated by Lord North as the "Sam Adams' Regiments."

Samuel Adams was a man of action. He never spoke or wrote but that the purpose of his words was to arouse to action. So when, on October 5, 1772, he wrote, "Let Associations and Combinations be everywhere set up to consult and recover our just rights," he immediately set about organizing such an association. But the people, tired of ceaseless strife against the injustice of England, were indifferent. In the general lethargy Samuel Adams found great difficulty in assembling a town meeting. Most of the selectmen and many of his best friends, including Hancock, saw little of interest in his plan, and by the Tories he was scoffed at. Adams, however, had knowledge of human nature, which he always brought into play when he had anything to accomplish.

By an adroit move of Samuel Adams, the town meeting passed a resolution requesting Governor Hutchinson not to prorogue the general assembly appointed for December. This provoked a reply from that official that the power to prorogue an assembly had always resided in the governor and that he would continue to exercise it whenever he considered it for the good of the crown and the colony. As expected, this pricked open an old wound, public sentiment was immediately aroused and brought into a proper mood. Samuel Adams then moved "that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, to consist of twenty-one persons, to state the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular as men and Christians and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns and to the world as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof that have been or from time to time may be made."

After some debate the motion was carried late at night by a large majority. The prominent men who had declined to support the motion, now refused to serve on the committee, and men of less renown, but of energy, were chosen. At the

first meeting of the committee, November 3, 1772, each man pledged himself to secrecy in all except that which the committee should deem expedient to disclose. Mr. Adams drew up the "statements of the rights of the colonists as men, as Christians and as subjects;" Joseph Warren prepared the report on the "infringements and violations of those rights," and Benjamin Church wrote the circular letter to the other towns and the world, giving the sense of the town.

The committee reported at a town meeting on the 20th, and the report was accepted. The document was then distributed among the towns of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The project met with almost unanimous favor. In the early days of 1773 Samuel Adams must have smiled to himself beneath his stern features, as the many replies of the towns, fraught with patriotism and pledges of the heartiest support, came in. Other colonies followed the example; committees of correspondence were formed everywhere, and information and advice were freely exchanged. The spirit of patriotism, once smouldering, was fanned into flame. The people now perceived they were striving in a common cause and a closer union between the colonies was formed—the germ of a general congress which met in Philadelphia the following year. Within themselves the colonies were incalculably strengthened. A quiet and efficient means of government was established, which was soon to lift the reins of sovereignty out of the hands of the royal officials in such a manner that in the year following, 1774, the governor of Massachusetts was led to say, that there was still a royal governor, but he existed only in name. Says Fiske of the "Committee of Correspondence," "It was nothing less than the beginning of the American Union." "It was Samuel Adams' own plan, the consequences of which no one foresaw, neither friend nor foe." Those who had ridiculed the scheme stood amazed at its success. But as usual, the grim old patriot took little credit to himself. He took advantage of what he had accomplished only to carry out some other measures. Hancock and those who had deserted their shepherd for other paths, now returned to the fold and Adams received them. Had Samuel

Adams done nothing more than establish the "Committee of Correspondence," he nevertheless would have been known to posterity, as he now is, as the "Father of the Revolution."

During the early part of 1773 Samuel Adams's attention was demanded by many things besides the committee of correspondence. In England Lord Dartmouth was chosen colonial secretary and immediately set about to remove the strain between the mother country and the American colonies. The tax was removed from all imports except tea, on which only a nominal tax was retained for the sake of principle. The export tax levied on this article in England was entirely removed, thus enabling the tea to be sold cheaper in America than in England. But the colonists were contending against the principle of taxation without representation, whether in a greater or less degree. Samuel Adams now pressed his schemes of non-importation among the merchants, and non-consumption among the people, and soon had British trade in America crippled and tied up, to the great alarm of the British merchants. Day after day articles from his pen appeared in the "Boston Gazette," arguing the need of a closer union, a general congress and the formation of an independent commonwealth. He no longer argues from precedent or constitutional principles, but boldly asserts that "all men have a natural right to change a bad constitution for a better, whenever they have it in their power.

When, on the 17th of November, tea was reported on its way to Boston, a town meeting was assembled at which it was unanimously decided no duty should be paid on the tea and it must be returned to the place whence it came. "A little senate" of the committees of correspondence of several Massachusetts towns issued a joint letter urging a united resistance to the importation of tea.

The first cargo arrived on the 28th and was immediately put under guard of a corps of prominent patriots, among whom was Samuel Adams. Two more ships arrived a few days later. The 16th of December, the day on which the cargo must either be removed or be confiscated by the government, was now come. The tea could not be returned to England for the governor and the customs officials united in

refusing the ship a "clearance" from the port unless the cargo of tea was landed. The much distressed consignee did not attempt to land the tea, since he knew too well the determined spirit among the colonists to prevent any such action.

A mass meeting of seven thousand citizens, with Samuel Adams as moderator, was still deliberating in the Old South church when darkness fell upon the town. At last Mr. Adams arose from the chair and exclaimed: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." At this preconcerted signal more than two score "Mohawks" with a whoop rushed by the door and down the street to Griffin's wharf, where the tea-ships lay. The contents of three hundred and forty-two tea chests were quickly emptied into the sea, a large crowd of citizens and a beautiful moon gazing on the work with gratification.

With such secrecy were all the preparations made that it has never been learned who figured most largely in this part of the work. But this we do know, that Samuel Adams was the moving spirit in all that was done openly; at the head of the committee of correspondence and the non-consumption league, a prominent member of the citizens' guard over the tea-ships and the mover of every motion declaring against the importation of tea; by his pen through the "Boston Gazette" the people had been prepared for the event, and as moderator of the meeting he gave the watch-word. Surely he took no less important part in the secret arrangements!

Though Samuel Adams had decided for independence as early as 1768, he desired this only because all hope of reparation on the part of England had been shattered, and he looked upon separation from the mother country as the only means of regaining lost liberties. "Would to God all, even our enemies, knew the warm attachment we have for Great Britain," he wrote to a friend; and in the colony's instructions to its representative in England he defined well the ground on which the patriots stood. "They wished for nothing more than a permanent union with her upon the condition of equal liberty."

Gage, succeeding Hutchinson, became military governor of Massachusetts in June, 1774. The Boston port bill went into effect and the seat of government was removed to Salem.

Conditions were now ripe for the appointment of delegates to a general congress of the colonies. But the utmost secrecy must be observed; for if news of such a movement should reach Gage, the assembly would be immediately prorogued. To Samuel Adams, "who was certainly as consummate a political manager as the country has ever seen," fell the task of sounding the members and securing a majority without arousing the suspicion of the Tories. On the 17th of June Samuel Adams, as chairman of the committee on the state of the province, requested that the galleries of the assembly hall be cleared and the doors locked. The motion was then made. An uproar among the Tories followed, effort being made to leave the hall and carry the news to Gage. The intrepid Samuel Adams took the key from the door-keeper and placed it in his own pocket, and proceedings went on. After a short debate the measure was passed, appointing five delegates, of which Mr. Adams was one, to the first continental congress to meet at Philadelphia the 1st of September; and appropriating five hundred pounds for expenses. The old general had marshalled his forces well and on this day, just one year before the battle of Bunker Hill, the first battle for independence was fought and won.

Gage now sought to conciliate Adams with many flattering offers. "Sir, I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to abandon the righteous cause of my country," replied the staunch old patriot. And so when Samuel Adams, in John Adams's best coat and on a horse belonging to that same gentleman, rode forth to that first congress, there was a certain dignity about him born of an inward feeling of probity.

In that first congress, Samuel Adams was looked upon by many of the delegates from the other colonies, as a radical, and so he wisely remained silent, biding his time. At the opening of congress, however, he paved the way for concession and harmony by a masterly move, when he, a strict Congregationalist, severely strained his conscience in proposing the Rev. Mr. Duché, an Episcopalian minister, as chaplain of the assembly.

Early in 1775, Gage had orders to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, but dared not seize them while they were in Boston. Learning that these two rebels were at the house of Mr. Jonas Clark, in Lexington, on their way to the second continental congress, the evening of the 18th of April he sent several companies on the double mission of arresting these men and destroying the stores of the patriots at Concord. But the fleet Paul Revere warned the patriots, and as they passed over the hill at sunrise the next morning, they heard the distant crackle of musketry of the battle of Lexington.

At the opening of the second continental congress, through the influence of the two Adamases, John Hancock was elected president to succeed Mr. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, who had resigned. Hancock had long desired to be commander-in-chief of the army. Samuel Adams well knew that if he were chosen the support of the south would be withdrawn. And so, with characteristic foresight he had placed Hancock in the chair and in a helpless position. A few days later John Adams rose and nominated Mr. George Washington as commander-in-chief and the motion was seconded by Samuel Adams. "Hancock turned first red and then deathly pale. He grasped the arms of his chair with both hands, and—put the question. The whole affair was a master-stroke of far-reaching diplomacy. As if by a natural course of events Hancock's ambition had been curbed in such a manner that he must calmly submit. By the choice of Washington the south was bound to support him and, consequently, the war; and thus that section was thoroughly cemented to the cause of liberty.

From a general pardon issued on June 12, 1775, Samuel Adams and John Hancock had the honor of being excepted, their crimes being "too flagitious to be condoned."

On returning home Samuel Adams was immediately elected secretary of state in the independent government which had been established in Massachusetts during his absence.

The Revolution was now being fought, the people were exasperated, and yet many of the leaders hesitated to cross the Rubicon. A motion was made on the 5th of June de-

claring independence, but action on it was postponed for three weeks. Two committees, however, were appointed—the one to draw up a declaration; the other, of which Samuel Adams was a member, to provide for a plan of confederation.

In the meantime Samuel Adams labored hard in personal conferences with the hesitating ones. We cannot help but admire his abiding patience and confidence as he writes to a friend: "The child Independence is now struggling for birth. I trust that in a short time it will be brought forth, and, in spite of Pharaoh, all America will hail the dignified stranger." When the three weeks were passed all was secured, and each member affixed his name and pledged his life to support the famous document.

With the signing of the "Declaration of Independence," Samuel Adams's important work was done. He remained in congress until the end of the war, but while fighting went on little could be done toward organizing the colonies into a union. During this period he was absent from congress only one year, when he aided in the formation of the constitution of his native state. As one of the committee appointed to draw up a plan of confederation for the colonies, he took an active part in the adoption of these articles in 1781.

But Samuel Adams possessed no such remarkable abilities in the formation of a government as were evinced in his measures of opposition to the British rule in America. He was distinctively the "Man of the Town Meeting," and as such was not qualified to grapple with the mammoth problems which then faced the country. It must be admitted by all fair-minded biographers that he was narrow in his opinions concerning both religion and state. He seems to have been totally incapable of grasping more than one side of a question, but this was championed with all the force of his unbending disposition. He believed with his whole soul in the rights of the people, and accordingly shrank from all attempts at centralization. His greatest fault lay in his attempting to apply the principles of a town-meeting to the affairs of a vast state, in trying to weigh profound problems in an apothecary's scales. It was not in *constructive* but in *destructive*

statesmanship that he excelled. And so, when the great political problems, which confronted the union in its formative state, arose, Samuel Adams stepped back and gave place to that school of broader-minded statesmen, among whom were Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, Madison and John Adams.

After the Revolution Samuel Adams served in many public capacities in his own state, being governor from 1794 to 1797, when he retired to spend the short remainder of his life in private. At first he was inclined to oppose the federal constitution, but later advocated its adoption in consideration of some amendments to its original form. As Bancroft has said, "He never opposed the constitution; he only waited to make up his mind." In his last days he was once more on a committee to visit the schools. There is something pleasing in finding in almost the first and last mention of this steadfast old patriot, that he is visiting the schools and taking an active interest in the education of the children. It illustrates well the softer and gentler side of his nature. His greatest fear was that the academies then being established might supplant the grammar schools, whose peculiar advantage is "that the poor and the rich may derive equal benefit from them."

During the summer of 1803, Mr. Adams became very feeble. His life work was accomplished; the fondest wish of his heart had been gratified when independence was achieved. He felt abundant faith in the ability of the people, whom he had piloted through such a turbulent period, to govern themselves. And now he patiently waited the end. He died in the early morning of Sunday, October 2, 1803, and the bells of Boston tolled his spirit to its rest.

In the whole life of Samuel Adams there is no trace of selfishness. In all his public career he seems never to have been actuated by a personal motive. And here lies the secret of his great influence among the people. Poor almost to the point of poverty, he had nothing to lose, and satisfied with his lot, he never sought wealth; this, together with his natural congeniality and affability of manner, afforded him access to the great body of laboring men and mechanics, who soon grew to respect and support him, knowing that whatever he advocated was for their good, not merely his own. By a

peculiar dignity of manner and his aristocratic lineage he gained favor with the better class, from whose ranks came his staunchest supporters. His undoubted probity brought both of these classes nearer to him. "So simple was he in private life," says Frothingham, "and so consistent in his political course, that he was the personification of democratic principles."

Though Adams was of the deepest religious temperament, there are times in his public career when his methods are questionable, if not unscrupulous, and his prejudices often overcame his sense of justice. Indeed it is true, as has been said, that "in character and career he was a singular combination of things incongruous." In 1770, just after the Boston massacre, we find him demanding the immediate trial of the soldiers under arrest, while public sentiment ran high and it was impossible to hear but one side of the affair. Fortunately the better judgment of John Adams and Josiah Quincy prevailed and the trial was postponed until the autumn of that year. The affair of the Hutchinson letters, which, for want of space, we have not mentioned, is another illustration of this phase of his character.

On March 5, 1774, John Hancock delivered an impressive and eloquent address in commemoration of the Boston massacre, before a large concourse of citizens over whom Samuel Adams presided as moderator. After the oration was concluded, Mr. Adams, at the head of a committee appointed by the assembly, thanked the orator for his "elegant and spirited oration." A few of the knowing ones smiled in their sleeves, for the address had been written by Samuel Adams, who, that the patriotic cause might be strengthened, lent this wealthy and ambitious gentleman a "little brains" for the occasion. His craftiness sometimes led him into trickery, when he soothed his conscience with the thought that "the end justifies the means." Here, indeed, we have a strange mixture of self-sacrifice and deception, so that we scarcely know whether to smile or frown. But it was never Adams he wished to bring before the people, not the man, but the measure.

His actions were never tainted by self-importance. He

knew and took advantage of his influence over the people, but he never gloried in it. Throughout eleven years of ceaseless struggle his ascendancy among the patriots was unquestioned. He was the prime mover in establishing inter-colonial union, the committee of correspondence, the circular letters, the league of non-importation, and the continental congress. During these years his pen was constantly employed in writing on political topics, which appeared over a host of pseudonyms that, seeming to come from different sources, they might carry the greater force. His rule in writing, as in action, was, "put your enemy in the wrong and keep him there."

Samuel Adams was human, and had many failings, but for far-sighted statesmanship and keen insight into political affairs he has never been surpassed. No man ever had a higher end in view, no man ever labored harder and accomplished more. "His will," says Bancroft, "resembled well tempered steel, which may ply but not break." As a Puritan, he realized that the religious liberty which his ancestors had sought on the bleak shores of America meant nothing, and was never safe, unless coupled with political freedom. He fought the battles of his ancestors and won. "No other man did as much to promote the success of the Revolution" as Samuel Adams.

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SERGEANT MACDONALD.

*By J. P. MacLean, Ph. D.*

THE Western Isles of Scotland have furnished a numerous, brave and hardy race of the surname of Macdonald. Under the lords of the isles it defied the kings of Scotland and established a power of its own. Trained in war, its military prowess was second to none. Scotland contains 36,600 of the name, followed by Ireland with 19,500 more. The family has filled conspicuously every station in life, and the British army owes much of its achievements to this valorous clan.

During the American Revolution the Macdonalds had the

misfortune to choose the wrong side of the question. The list as given by Sabine, in his "Loyalists in the American Revolution," is insignificant in comparison with the actual number, as may be attested by the muster rolls of the Royal Highland Emigrant regiment, the Royal New Yorkers, Butler's Rangers, &c. However, it cannot be said that during this period they rendered distinguished services to the British king.

Among the Highland emigrants there is one name of Macdonald deserving of the highest consideration to all lovers of the heroes of the American Revolution. It has not been embellished in story and song. Among the minor officers none had such a successful run of brilliant exploits as Sergeant Macdonald. Unfortunately many of the essential particulars of his life have not been preserved. Some of his warlike deeds have been told by General Peter Horry and M. L. Weems in the "Life of General Francis Marion." Just how far Weems romanced will never be known, but in all probability the essential particulars are true.

Sergeant Macdonald was a son of General Donald Macdonald, who headed the insurrection of the Highlanders of North Carolina during the month of February, 1776, and whose army was overthrown at the battle of Widow Moore's Creek Bridge. He was a remarkably stout, red-haired young Highlander, cool under the most trying circumstances, and faultlessly brave. Soon after the defeat and capture of his father's army he joined the American troops and served under General Horry of Marion's brigade. Replying to a question of General Horry relative to his enlistment under the banner of freedom, he said in substance:

"Immediately after the disaster that overtook my father at the Great Bridge, I pondered over the cause, and finally concluded it was owing to the monstrous ingratitude of those engaged in the battle. 'Here now,' said I to myself, 'is a parcel of people, meaning my poor father and his friends, who fled from the murderous swords of the English after the massacre of Culloden. Well, they came to America, with hardly anything but their poverty and mournful looks. But among this friendly people that was enough. Every eye that

saw us had pity; and every hand was reached out to assist. They received us in their houses as though we had been their own unfortunate brothers. They kindled high their hospitable fires, and spread their feasts, and bid us eat and drink and banish our sorrows, for that we were in a land of friends. So indeed we found it; for whenever we told of the woeful battle of Culloden, and how the English gave no quarter to our unfortunate countrymen, but butchered all they could overtake, these generous people often gave us their tears, and said, 'Oh! that we had been there to aid with our rifles, then should many of these monsters have bit the ground.' They received us into the bosoms of their peaceful forests, and gave us their lands, and their beautiful daughters in marriage, and we became rich. And yet, after all, soon as the English came to America, to murder this innocent people, because they refused to be their slaves, then my father and his friends, forgetting all the Americans had done for them, went and joined the British, to assist in cutting the throats of their best friends! 'Now,' said I to myself, 'if there ever was a time for God to stand up to punish ingratitude, this was the time.' And God did stand up; for he enabled the Americans to defeat my father and his friends most completely. But, instead of murdering the prisoners as the English had done at Culloden, they treated us with their usual generosity. And now these are the people I love and will fight for as long as I live."

General Horry, when lamenting the death of his favorite sergeant, said, that the first time he saw him fight was when the British held Georgetown. With the sergeant he set out to reconnoiter; the two concealed themselves in a clump of pines near the road, with the enemy's lines in full view. About sunrise five dragoons left the town and dashed up the road towards the place where our heroes were concealed. The face of Macdonald kindled with joy at the prospect of battle. "Zounds, Macdonald," cried Horry, "here's an odds against us, five to two." "By my soul now, captain," he replied, "and let 'em come on. Three are welcome to the sword of Macdonald." When the dragoons were fairly opposite, the two, with drawn sabers broke upon them like a thunderbolt.

The panic was complete; two were immediately overthrown, and the remaining three, wheeling about, dashed for the town, applying whip and spur to their steeds. The sergeant, mounted upon his swift-footed charger, out-distanced his companion and single-handed cut down two of the foe. The remaining one would have fared the same fate had not the guns of the fort protected him.

The first notice narrated of the sergeant was the trick which he played on a wealthy Tory. As soon as he learned that Colonel Tarleton was encamped at Monk's Corner he went the next morning to the Tory, living in the neighborhood and passed himself off for a sergeant in the British corps. He presented Colonel Tarleton's compliments, with the request that he would send him one of his best horses for a charger, and that he would not lose by the gift.

"Send him one of my finest horses!" cried the old traitor, with eyes sparkling with joy. "Yes, Mr. Sergeant, that I will by gad! A good friend of the king, did he call me, Mr. Sergeant? Yes, God save his sacred majesty, a good friend I am and true. And faith, I am glad, too, Mr. Sergeant, that colonel knows it. Send him a charger to drive the rebels, hey? Yes, egad, will I send him one, and as proper a one, too, as ever a soldier straddled. Dick! Dick! I say you, Dick!"

"Here, massa; here! here Dick!"

"Oh, you plaguey dog! So I must always split my throat with bawling, before I can get you to answer, hey?"

"High, massa, sure Dick always answers when he hear massa hallo!"

"You do, you villian, do you? Well then run, jump, fly, you rascal; fly to the stable, and bring me out Selim, my young Selim! Do you hear? you villian, do you hear?"

"Yes, massa, be sure!"

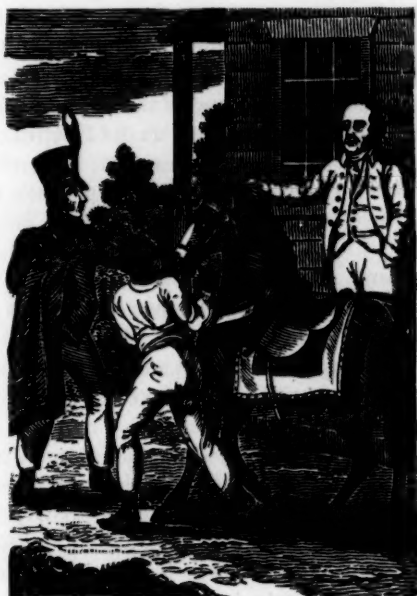
Then turning to the sergeant he went on: "Well, Mr. Sergeant, you have made me confounded glad this morning, you may depend. And now, suppose you take a glass of peach: of good old peach, Mr. Sergeant? Do you think it would do you any harm?"

"Why, they say it is good of a rainy morning, sir," replied Macdonald.

"Oh! yes; famous of a rainy morning, Mr. Sergeant! a mighty anti-fogmatic. It prevents you getting the ague, Mr. Sergeant; and clears a man's throat of the cobwebs, sir."

"God bless your honor!" said the sergeant, as he turned off a bumper.

Scarcely had this conversation passed when Dick paraded



SERGEANT MACDONALD'S TRICK ON THE OLD TORY.

Selim—a proud, full-blooded, stately steed, that stepped as though he were too lofty to walk upon the earth. Here the old man broke out again:

"Aye! there, Mr. Sergeant; there is a horse for you! Isn't he, my boy?"

"Faith, a noble animal, sir," replied the sergeant.

"Yes, egad! a noble animal, indeed; a charger for a king,

Mr. Sergeant! Well, my compliments to Colonel Tarleton; tell him I have sent him a horse, my young Selim, my grand Turk, do you hear, my son of thunder? And say to the colonel that I don't grudge him either, for egad! he's too noble for me, Mr. Sergeant. I've no work that's fit for him, sir. No, sir; if there's any work in all this country that's good enough for him but just that which he is now going on; the driving the rebels out of the land!"

He had Selim caparisoned with his elegant new saddle and holsters with his silver-mounted pistols. Then giving Macdonald a warm breakfast, and loaning him his great coat, he sent him off with the promise that he would, the next morning, come and see how Colonel Tarleton was pleased with the horse. Accordingly he waited on the English officer, told him his name with a smiling countenance; but, to his mortification, received no special notice. After partially recovering from his embarrassment he asked the officer how he liked the charger.

"Charger, sir?" replied the colonel.

"Yes, sir; the elegant horse I sent you yesterday."

"The elegant horse you sent me, sir?"

"Yes, sir; and by your sergeant, sir; as he called himself."

"An elegant horse! and by my sergeant! Why, really, sir, I—I—I don't understand all this."

"Why, my dear, good sir; did you not send a sergeant yesterday with your compliments to me, and a request that I would send you my very best horse for a charger, which I did?"

"No, sir; never!" replied the colonel; "I never sent a sergeant on any such errand. Nor until this moment did I ever know that there existed on earth such a being as you."

The old Tory turned black in the face; he shook throughout; and as soon as he could recover breath and the power of speech, he burst forth into a torrent of curses, enough to make any one shudder at his blasphemy. Nor was Colonel Tarleton in any degree behind him when he learned what a valuable animal had slipped through his hands.

When Sergeant Macdonald was asked how he could reconcile the taking of the horse with his conscience, he replied:

"Why, sir; as to that matter, people will think differently; but for my part I hold that all is fair in war; and besides, sir, if I had not taken him, Colonel Tarleton no doubt would have got him. And then, with such a swift strong charger as this he might do us as much harm as I hope to do them."

Harm he did with a vengeance; for he had no sense of fear; and for strength he could easily drive his claymore through cap and skull of an enemy with irresistible force. He was fond of Selim, and kept him up to the top of his metal; Selim was not much his debtor; for, at the first glimpse of a red-coat, he would paw, and champ his iron bit with rage; and at the moment of command he was off like a thunderbolt. The gallant young Highlander never stopped to count the cost or number, but would dash into the thickest of the fight and fall to hewing and cutting down like an uncontrollable giant.

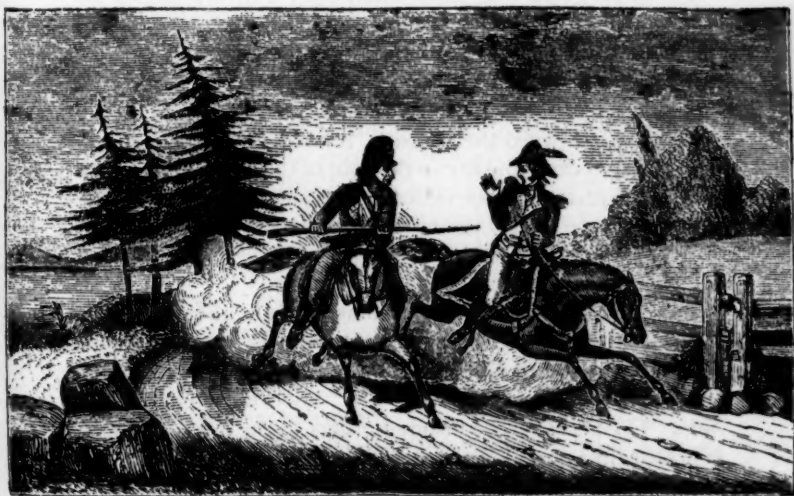
A day or two after the victory of General Marion over Colonel Tynes, near the Black river, General Horry took Captain Baxter, Lieutenant Postell and Sergeant Macdonald, with thirty privates, to see if some advantage could not be gained over the enemy near the lines of Georgetown. While partaking of a meal at the house of a planter, a British troop attempted to surprise them. The party leaped to their saddles and were soon in hot pursuit of the foe. While all were excellently mounted, yet no horse could keep pace with Selim. He was the hindmost when the race began, but with widespread nostrils, long-extended neck and glaring eyeballs, he seemed to fly over the course. Coming up with the enemy Sergeant Macdonald drew his claymore, and rising in his stirrups, with high uplifted arms, he waved it three times in circles over his head, and then with terrific force brought it down upon a fleeing dragoon. One of the English officers snapped his pistol at him, but before he could try another the sergeant cut him down. Immediately after, at a blow apiece, three more dragoons were brought to the earth by the resistless claymore. Of the twenty-five, not one escaped, save an officer who struck off at right angles for a swamp, which he gained and so cleared himself. So frightened was Captain Meriot, the officer, that his hair, from a bright auburn, before night had turned gray.

On the following day General Horry encountered one third of Colonel Gainey's men, and in the encounter the latter lost one-half of those who were in the action. In this conflict, as usual the sergeant performed prodigies of valor. Later in the day Colonel Gainey's regiment again commenced the attack when Macdonald made a dash for the leader, in full confidence of getting a fine charger. Colonel Gainey proved to have been well mounted; but the sergeant regarding but the one enemy passed all others. He afterwards declared that he could have slain several in the charge, but wished for no meaner object than the leader. Only one, who threw himself in the way, became his victim, whom he shot down as they went at full speed along the Black river road. When they reached the corner of Richmond fence, the sergeant had gained so far upon his enemy as to plunge his bayonet into his back. The steel parted from the gun, and, with no time to extricate it, Colonel Gainey rushed into Georgetown with the weapon still conspicuously showing how close and eager had been the charge, and how narrow the escape. The wound was not fatal.

On another occasion General Marion ordered Captain Withers to take Sergeant Macdonald, with four volunteers, and search out the intentions of the enemy in Georgetown. On the way they stopped at a wayside house and drank too much peach brandy. Sergeant Macdonald, feeling the effects of the potion, with a red face, reined up Selim, and drawing his claymore, began to pitch and prance about, cutting and slashing at the empty air, and then cried out, "Huzza, boys! let's charge!" Clapping spurs to their steeds, these six men, huzzaing and flourishing their swords, charged at full tilt into the town, then garrisoned by three hundred British soldiers. The enemy, supposing this to be the advance guard of Marion's army, fled to their redoubts; but all were not fortunate enough to reach that haven, for several were overtaken and cut down in the streets, among whom was a sergeant-major, who fell from a back-handed stroke of a claymore dealt by Macdonald. Out of the town the young men galloped without receiving any injury.

Not long after the above incident, the sergeant, employing

himself after his usual manner, in watching the movements of the enemy, climbed up into a bushy tree, and thence, with a musket loaded with pistol bullets, fired at the guard as they passed by; of whom he killed one man and badly wounded Lieutenant Torquano; then sliding down the tree, mounted Selim, and was soon out of harm's way. Repassing the Black river he left his clothes behind him, which were seized by the enemy. He sent word to Colonel Watson if he did not immediately return his clothes, he would kill eight of his



SERGEANT MACDONALD AND COLONEL GAINIEY.

men to compensate for them. He felt it was a point of honor to recover his clothes. Colonel Watson, greatly irritated by a recent defeat, was furious at the audacious message, and contemptuously ordered the messenger to return. But some of his officers, aware of the character of Macdonald, urged that the partisan's clothes might be returned, as he would positively keep his word. Colonel Watson yielded, and when the sergeant received the apparel, he said to the messenger: "You may now tell Colonel Watson I will kill but four of his men."

The last relation that General Horry gives of Sergeant Macdonald is in reference to Captain Snipes and MacAulay, with the sergeant and forty men, having surprised and cut to pieces a large part of the enemy near Charleston.

Sergeant Macdonald did not live to reap the fruit of his labors, nor did he see his country free. He was killed at the siege of Fort Motte, May 12, 1781. In this fort was stationed a British garrison of one hundred and fifty men under Captain McPherson, which had been augmented by a small force of dragoons sent from Charleston with despatches for Lord Rawdon. General Marion, with the assistance of Colonel Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry) laid siege to the fortress, which was compelled to surrender, owing to the burning of the mansion in the center of the works. Mrs. Rebecca Motte, the lady who owned the mansion, furnished the bow and arrows used to carry the fire to the roof of the building. Nathan Savage, a private in the ranks of Marion's men, winged the arrow with the lighted torch. The British did not lose a man, but General Marion lost two of his bravest—Lieutenant Cruger and Sergeant Macdonald.

The resting place of Sergeant Macdonald is unknown. No monument has been erected to his memory; but his name will endure so long as men shall pay respect to heroism and devotion to country. Soldier rest. Thou didst not live in vain. Thy heroic deeds inspired others to the lofty sacrifices to which thy young life was devoted. A grateful country has not forgotten thee.

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#### A FEW FACTS ABOUT WISCONSIN.

*By Jessie Goe Finney.*

THE Daughters of the American Revolution have been absorbing a great deal of American history, but it has been confined to the original thirteen colonies and we have paid little attention to the state of Wisconsin.

When Jean Nicollet, the first white man to set foot on Wisconsin soil, entered Green Bay and landed from his birch-

bark canoe in 1634 the country belonged to France, and was named New France; through the treaty at the close of the French and Indian war in 1760 it became an English possession; in 1774 it was added to Quebec; through the treaty of peace at the close of the Revolution it became a part of Virginia; in 1800 it was part of Indiana; in 1805 it was part of Michigan; it was organized as a territory and named Wisconsin in 1836, when it embraced not only Wisconsin as we now know it, but also Iowa, Minnesota and a part of Dakota; and her present boundaries were assumed in 1849. Still though known by various names it is our own state which passed through these many changes. Only fifty miles north of us the first white man set foot on her soil; through our own beautiful lake and river the voyageurs passed.

Although Champlain had ascended a part of the Ottawa river and visited the northeast corner of Lake Huron, his ideas of the great lake region were vague and in 1634 lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior were unknown to him. He had heard of the Falls of Niagara, but to him they were no more than rapids. He had also heard a rumor that four hundred leagues toward the west there were a people who lived in the neighborhood of a distant sea and were called "Tribe of the Men of the Sea." It was also said that the "Tribe of the Sea" held intercourse with people living still further west, who reached them by crossing a vast extent of water in large canoes made of wood and not of birch-bark, and who because of their lack of beards and strange costumes seemed to resemble the Tartars or Chinese. With the aid of imagination it was easy to dream that this vast extent of water was the sea which separates America from Asia, and those who crossed it the Chinese or Japanese, while in fact the first people mentioned were the Winnebagos and the second the Sioux.

Jean Nicollet had lived in New France twenty years; he was an interpreter at Three Rivers and was an Indian in all his habits, but remained a zealous Catholic. The rumors which reached Champlain, he heard also and, his curiosity being excited, he was very ready to accept Champlain's proposition to try to solve the problem of a direct route to

China. He was appointed ambassador to the tribes in question, and July 1, 1634, left Quebec with a fleet of canoes. He left the fleet at Three Rivers and proceeded on his journey in a single birch-bark canoe with seven savage Hurons for his entire crew. He coasted along the north shore of Lake Huron and into Lake Superior, then crossing the Straits of Mackinaw entered Lake Michigan and sailed up the large body of water now known as Green Bay. The very early writers all call this "The Baye des Puans," and the Winnebagos were called "Les Puans," for the reason apparently that some portions of the bay were said to bear an odor of the sea. He landed among the Menominees not far from the "Tribe of the men of the sea," afterwards known as Winnebagos. "The Relation des Jesuits," published in 1643, says of Nicollet: "He embarked with seven savages, they encountered a number of small tribes in coming and going. When they reached there they drove two stakes into the ground and hung presents upon them to prevent the people from taking them for enemies and murdering them. At a distance of two days journey from this tribe (the Winnebagos), he sent one of his savages to carry them the news of peace, which was well received. They sent several young men to go to meet the Manitou, that is, the wonderful man. They come; they escort him; they carry all his baggage. He was clothed in a large garment of China damask, strewn with flowers and birds of various kinds. As soon as he came in sight all of the women and children fled, seeing a man carrying thunder in both hands. Thus they called the two pistols he was holding. The news of his coming spread immediately to the surrounding places, and four or five thousand men assembled. Each of the chiefs gave a feast, and at one of them at least one hundred and twenty beavers were served." Thus was Nicollet welcomed. He entered Fox river, dragged his canoe with difficulty up the long rapids, crossed Lake Winnebago, and followed the river beyond, gliding through an endless growth of wild rice and scaring the innumerable birds that fed upon it. On either hand rolled the prairie, dotted with groves and trees and browsing elk and deer. Several early writers speak of the abundance of game and are delighted

with the aspect of the country. He reached the Wisconsin river and descended it so far that he reported on his return "in three days more I would have reached the sea." We now know that he mistook the meaning of his Indian guides and that the "great water" he was so near was not the sea, but the Mississippi. It was this same route that Marquette traveled when he discovered the Mississippi in 1673.

This year, 1634, in which the first white man sailed through our own river and lake, was the year in which Maryland was colonized, and it was not until one year later, in 1635, that colonies were planted in Connecticut at Saybrook and Hartford.

The head of Green Bay was famous for fish and game, and was therefore a favorite resort for Indians. In this region several distinct tribes lived. The Menominees were on the river which bears their name, the Pottawottomies and Winnebagoes were near the borders of the bay. The Sacs were on Fox river, the Muscatines, Miamis and Kickapoos were on the Fox above Lake Winnebago, and the Outagamies or Foxes on a tributary of the Fox flowing from the north. This congregation of tribes made Green Bay manifestly suited for a mission, which fact the zealous Jesuits were quick to see, and in 1669 Father Claude Jean Allouez was sent to found one. He set out to explore the field of his labor, and went as far as the town of the Muscatines. In 1670 he was joined by Father Dablon, superior of the mission of the upper lakes, and the mission of St. Francois Xavier was started at Green Bay. They held a council with the congregated tribes before founding this mission. Of this council the Relation says: "Their gravity was put to the proof as they harangued their naked audience, for a band of warriors, anxious to do them honor, yelled incessantly up and down, aping the movements of the soldiers on guard."

The Fathers were delighted with the country, which Dablon called an earthly paradise, but he added that the way to it was as hard as the path to Heaven. He especially alludes to the rapids of the Fox river, which gave the travelers much trouble.

Thus we see that in 1670 there were white men living in

Green Bay, traveling over the ground we walk to-day, passing up and down our river and through our lake, and this *five years* before New England was thrown into a state of terror by King Philip's war; *twelve years* before Penn's famous treaty of peace and friendship with the Pennsylvania Indians, and *twenty-two years* before the days of Salem witchcraft.

## NOVEMBER IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*By Mary Shelley Pechin.*

"Who cometh over the hills,  
Her garments with morning sweet,  
The dance of a thousand rills  
Making music before her feet?  
Her presence freshens the air;  
Sunshine steals light from her face;  
The leaden footstep of Care  
Leaps to the tune of her pace,  
Fairness of all that is fair,  
Grace at the heart of all grace,  
Sweetener of hut and of hall,  
Bringer of life out of naught,  
Freedom, O, fairest of all  
The daughters of Time and Thought!

**November 1.** General Washington assigned Greene to the defense of Fort Washington, 1776.

**November 2.** Knyphausen took possession of the upper part of New York Island, 1776. Washington issued his farewell address to the army. He commended them to their grateful country and to the God of battles, 1783.

**November 3.** Carleton abandoned Crown Point, 1776.

**November 4.** Lord Howe moved his encampment to Dobb's Ferry, 1776.

**November 5.** The English parliament considered the question of American independence, 1776. Congress adopted the articles of confederation, 1777.

**November 6.** The Rhode Island assembly passed an act inflicting the penalty of death on those who aided the British, 1775.

**November 7.** Lord Dunmore proclaimed martial law in Virginia, 1775.

**November 8.** Washington advised Greene to evacuate Fort Washington, 1776.

**November 9.** Maryland adopted a constitution, 1776.

**November 10.** Massacre at Cherry Valley, 1778.

"In the waste of Cherry Valley,  
Desolation long was seen,  
Seated on the heaps of ashes,  
Where the homes of men had been."

**November 11.** Washington, accompanied by his staff and Governor Clinton, visited the Highland forts, 1776.

**November 12.** Battle of Broad River, South Carolina, 1780.

**November 13.** Montgomery captured Montreal, 1775.

**November 14.** Congress considered the scheme of a lottery to raise money for the prosecution of the war, 1776.

**November 15.** Howe demanded the surrender of Fort Washington, 1777.

**November 16.** "From the Roger Morris house the general [Washington] watched the end of the fight at Fort Washington; saw the flag come down and his brave soldiers marched out prisoners. Fifteen minutes later the British troops took possession of the very spot on which the commander-in-chief with the officers had been standing," 1776. The Americans abandoned Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 1777.

**November 17.** Congress made Henry Knox colonel of artillery, the first officer of that service, 1775.

**November 18.** Evacuation of Fort Lee ordered. The army was in a critical position, 1776.

**November 19.** Unobserved by General Greene, the British and Germans landed above Fort Lee, 1776.

**November 20.** Leaving all their supplies, General Greene and his army fled over the Hackensack river, 1776. Fort Mercer abandoned by the Americans, 1777.

**November 21.** Washington ordered Lee to join him and began his famous retreat through the Jerseys, 1776.

**November 22.** Washington reached Newark, New Jersey, where he remained five days waiting for Lee, 1776.

**November 23.** Washington sent General Mifflin to congress to present the necessity for immediate succor, 1776.

**November 24.** Lee wrote from New Castle showing that he had no intention of obeying Washington's orders. "He considered that Washington's star was on the decline," 1776. England received the news of the surrender of Cornwallis, 1780.

**November 25.** New Jersey joined the confederation, 1778. The last of the British army left New York and the United States of America, 1783.

"Independence now, independence evermore."

**November 26.** Washington at Newark waiting for Lee and much disheartened, 1776.

**November 27.** Congress appointed a committee to procure the stores urgently needed by the army, 1776.

**November 28.** Washington left Newark as the British entered it, 1776.

**November 29.** Washington reached New Brunswick with the British only two hours in the rear, 1776.

**November 30.** The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, 1783.

"Few, few were they whose swords of old  
Won the fair land in which we dwell,  
But we are many, we who hold  
The grim resolve to guard it well."

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## TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*By Virginia G. Ellard.*

Down the years e'er lapsing backward, hallowed by the reverent  
name,  
Come the deeds with brightest record, stamped with all a patriot's  
fame,  
Deeds that won a crown immortal for the bravest sons of earth,  
Deeds that heralded the dawning of a mighty nation's birth.

Daughters of illustrious sires; thine it is to have and hold,  
All the honor that thine heritage can within itself infold,  
Keep unmarred thy proud escutcheon by the truth within the soul,  
That the nobleness of woman may throughout the centuries roll.

Keep the legacy bequeathed thee, pure, unsullied, undefiled,  
Place it deep within the bosom of each happy, prattling child,  
"Noblesse oblige," the law unwritten, every act of life must guide,  
That the ship of state shall strengthen for the storm which may abide.

Stout of heart, thy patriotic mothers toiled for husband, father, son,  
Keeping bright the hearth-stone fire, 'till the victory was won,  
This thy mission in the struggle, which will wage 'twixt right and  
wrong,  
Keep the love-light ever glowing—this that makes a woman strong.

This that kept the soul undaunted, when we heard a nation's cry,  
This that spurred our men to action, when they dared to do and die,  
On the altar of the country, bought by tears, by blood and pain,  
That the standard of our freedom, never yet might known a stain.

Thus ye climb to heights of power, not o'er paths that always shone,  
With the glory of the sunlight, but o'er ways of thorn and stone,  
Which will chasten by their sharpness every brave, enduring heart,  
Bringing strength from out the trial, where life's suffering had a part.

Sisters with a noble birthright! what shall now the harvest be,  
What the fruits that shall be gathered for the women who are free?  
Stand the prophets of our country, now unfold the hidden scroll,  
And to other sisters waiting, all its secret truths unroll.

As the woman so the nation—this is now the overword,  
Which the century has written, which the people all have heard,  
May her inner vision widening see the beauty that is true,  
May her mind to light awakened, higher wisdom e'er pursue.

May her heart with love vibrating, e'er repeat a tender strain,  
That a weaker one when hearing, can with courage strive again,  
May her hands with gifts abounding, open to a suppliant's plea.  
While her benediction utters, "Rise, O, Woman; thou art free."

## REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. CATHERINE FAIRSERVICE SARGEANT.

One of the members of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter of Medford, Massachusetts, is Mrs. Catherine Fairservice Sargeant, the daughter of Thomas Fairservice, a soldier of the American Revolution. Her earliest recollections are of the war of 1812, and when the greater war of '61 came, she did all she could for the soldiers.

When she joined the Daughters of the American Revolution she received her certificate as a call to patriotic work. Last year, at her summer home in Alna, Maine, she interested herself in raising money to buy a flag and staff to be presented to the town. Mrs. Sargeant walked many a mile, going from farm to farm collecting fifty cents here and a dollar there. A few large donations gladdened her heart, and on July 4th, 1899, she was present when "Old Glory" was run up to the mast-head, and her labor of love and patriotism was completed. One can scarcely believe that ninety years have passed over her head, for her hearing is perfect, and her eyesight good.

Catherine Fairservice, the ninth of ten children, was born July 14, 1810, and was married to Henry William Sargeant, January 11, 1836. Of her seven children, six are now living.

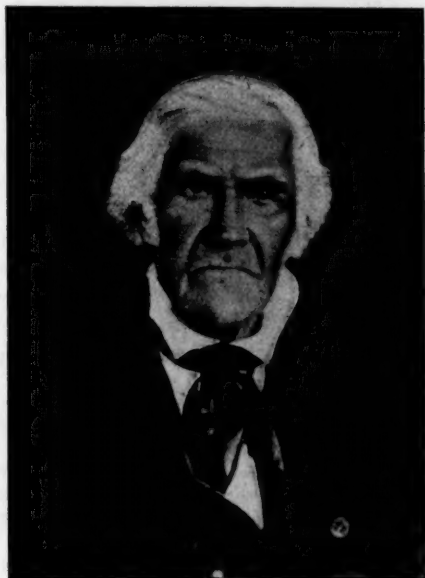
Thomas Fairservice, the patriot, was the son of John and Mary (Lawrence) Fairservice. The record in the family Bible is as follows: "Thomas Fairservice, born July 23, 1761, at 5 o'clock in afternoon. Baptised at Trinity Church [Boston] by the Rev. William Hooper, July 25. Inoculated for the small pox Sunday, March 11, 1764."

His father was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was born on the ocean, as the family were emigrating to this country, about 1718. His mother's ancestors came to Charleston from England about 1634.

In 1777, ten men were selected from Ward 12, Boston, one of whom was to be drawn for service in the army. All of them were married. Thomas Fairservice, a boy of six-

teen volunteered as a substitute and was accepted. In 1843, Mr. Fairservice wrote:

"I was stationed at the barracks on Fort Hill in Boston, and my name was called daily, to which I answered. I also did duty in Boston, as guard over our United States stores from time to time. After the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga I was ordered with most of our company to relieve the guard that were bringing



THOMAS FAIRSERVICE.

said army to Massachusetts. I was also sent to Medford with others of our company to act as guard over prisoners; then was ordered back to Boston where I continued to do duty till the expiration of six months."

About 1788, Fairservice, and an older brother went to Maine, and became traders. Later, Thomas engaged in farming and ship-building.

He married Sarah, daughter of David G. and Mary (Hutchinson) Tuckerman, October 24, 1790, at Pownalboro, Maine, now Alna.

He was town clerk of Pownalboro in 1789, and also served as town clerk and selectman. He held other offices until 1819, making a period of thirty years, in which he served his adopted town. His home was in Alna until his death in 1849.

In 1812, his patriotic spirit flamed out again, he was enrolled as a soldier and did duty at one of the forts in Edgecomb, Maine. One of his sons died in the navy in 1814.

It is not probable that Fairservice was in the battle of Bunker Hill, but he told his grandchildren of witnessing it, and that he went to the battlefield and "stepped over the bodies of the dead men as he would step over logs of wood." His presence on the scene after the battle is not to be wondered at, when we think of him as an adventurous Boston boy of fourteen.

June 17, 1843, at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, he was one of the veterans who rode in the procession. A long letter written to his wife, dated June 18th, describing his journey, has been preserved by his descendants, and from it we give a few extracts. After giving an account of his journey he adds:

"It was understood that I had been a Revolutionary soldier, so yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a carriage was sent for me and I was driven to the state house where were numbers of 1775 soldiers. There were 101 in all. One was 97 years old. Three rode in the carriage with me, two of 80 years, one of 84 and myself 82. Twenty-five carriages in the procession were occupied by Revolutionary soldiers.

"Great cheering throughout the whole procession with a cry every short distance, 'Now three cheers for the Revolutionary soldiers.' All the troops stood on one side of the road before we got to Bunker Hill monument and we passed by fifteen elegantly uniformed companies with presented arms in respect to us. The president, Mr. Webster, the governor and others alighted from their carriages first, then we alighted, the several bands playing during the time.

"When all was ready silence was commanded, the orator, Mr. Webster, advanced, made a handsome bow, stood a moment and then began his speech.

"It was a fine day, and one of the greatest and most imposing sights in our country and was witnessed by many thousands."

Mr. Fairservice was a Methodist. He was summoned into court for not attending service at the meeting house, but was

discharged without the usual fine of \$50, upon his statement that his action was dictated by conscience. In liberality of thought he was ahead of his time. In 1831 he wrote: "I believe there are men of all sects who profess Godliness and practice it. Blessed be God that our Constitution and laws gives all men the right to worship God in their own way if they do not disturb others." A man of strong individuality,



Mrs. CATHERINE FAIRSERVICE SARGEANT.

decided, independent, and set in his way, he was plain, outspoken, square and honest; with no liking for scandal. In politics and religion he carefully made up his mind, and when his convictions were established, was not afraid to stick to them.

He said of himself "I was a dull scholar as a boy, but was prepared for college by a private tutor." That he was better educated than many of his pioneer neighbors is testified to by his early election to the office of town clerk.

Wherever the lot of this veteran of the Revolution was cast, as soldier, business man, town officer and church member, he put his whole soul into his work, and proved himself worthy of his name—Fairservice.—HELEN TILDEN WILD.

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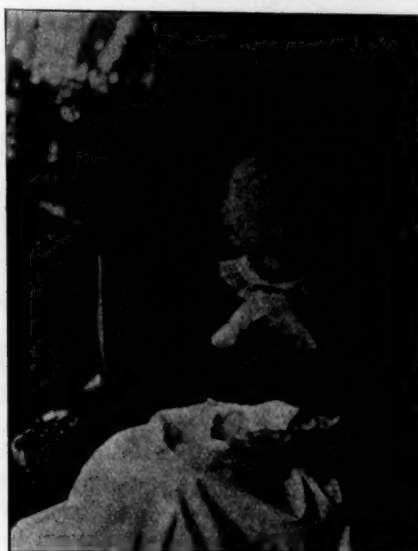
MRS. SUSANNA BELCHER CROSSLEY.

Some one has said that probably nowhere in the United States is there a region so small as Rhode Island which contains more that is interesting from an historical standpoint than is to be found in this proud little state. The spirit of its people is shown in its patriotic and historical organizations, among which the Daughters of the American Revolution takes prominent place. One of the most enthusiastic chapters of this society is the Narragansett Chapter, at Kingston. This chapter is proud to number on its list of members a "real daughter," Mrs. Susanna Crossley. Born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, September 29, 1802, her life has spanned nearly a century. She is the only surviving child of John Belcher and Susanna Hazeltine, his wife. Her father, also born in Wrentham, January 20, 1744, was descended from Richard Belcher, of Cambridge. John Belcher was a minute man, responding to the call when the British marched upon Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. He marched a second time upon the alarm of December 8, 1776, and other authority records that he was engaged in a secret expedition from September 25, 1777, through the following month. He died March 11, 1825.

Mrs. Crossley intended to fit herself for teaching, but ill health obliged her to relinquish her plans. She spent about a year with relatives in Vermont, and during that visit journeyed to Saratoga, to drink of the waters, when the place had only a local fame, and the springs were as free as to the primeval Indian. Somewhat late in life she married Mr. Aaron Guild. She had one child, a daughter, who died at the age of three. After Mr. Guild's death, she married Mr. John Crossley, and was again widowed. She resides with her grandniece, Mrs. Charles O. Flagg, of Kingston.

Two of Mrs. Crossley's brothers were graduated from Brown University, Manning Belcher in the class of 1814, and Caleb Belcher, M. D., in the class of 1823. Horace Mann, the great educator, was one of Mrs. Crossley's teachers, and such men as Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison were frequent guests of the family.

Mrs. Crossley is small and slender, with a face still fair, and hair which retains its original brownish auburn color,



MRS. SUSANNA BELCHER CROSSLEY.

though time has whitened it about the temples. Although totally blind, she is in good health for one of her age, and able to enjoy what is read to her and to enter eagerly into the affairs of daily life.

In April, 1898, Mrs. Crossley was admitted to the society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Several times since then the members of Narragansett Chapter have called upon her as an organization. Once when they presented the gold spoon, and a second time when the regular meeting

for April, 1899, was held at Mrs. Flagg's, that their "real daughter" might be able once, at least, to answer with others to the roll call, and that they might have the pleasure of her presence.

Upon the occasion of her ninety-seventh birthday, September 29, 1899, Mrs. Flagg gave a tea to the "Daughters" in Mrs. Crossley's honor. Gifts from the members, and their pleasant congratulations made a happy day for the old lady, who also had a little surprise for her friends. In spite of her blindness she is able to knit and sew occasionally, and each lady was delighted to receive from the hand of Mrs. Crossley a specimen of her sewing, done within a few weeks of her birthday.

The accompanying portrait was taken in April, 1899, by an artist member of Narragansett Chapter, and shows Mrs. Crossley in her favorite chair, with the sweet expression of face which betrays no hint of her blindness.—MARTHA R. FLAGG.

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#### MRS. MARTHA BABCOCK NOYES.

Mrs. Martha Babcock Noyes, a "real daughter" of the American Revolution, and an honorary member of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, March 11, 1806. She was the daughter of Sanford and Martha Babcock. In 1845 she married George W. Noyes, of Stonington, and that town has since been her home. She survived her husband fifty-one years. She was proud of her Revolutionary ancestry, and believed that the Daughters of the American Revolution would help to make the women of our country more patriotic. Her grandfather, Joseph Noyes, was colonel of the first regiment of Kings (now called Washington) county, Rhode Island, from its organization in 1775 to the close of the war. He was in the battle of Rhode Island, and received honorable mention for distinguished bravery. Her father (though only a lad at the time) enlisted, and did good service for his country in carrying war dispatches between Newport and New London. Mrs. Noyes could distinctly remember

many things connected with the war of 1812 and was fond of relating an incident which occurred during that year, when she was residing at Noyes' Point, Rhode Island. The British ships were off the coast and fears were entertained that the troops would land; they, however, contented themselves with firing several broadsides toward the shore. She was crossing a meadow with her father when a cannon ball struck the ground within a few feet of her. This ball was preserved as a memento, and is no doubt yet to be found in the attic of her old home. During the civil war she was one of the ladies who organized the soldiers' aid society in her village, and was an enthusiastic worker for the cause. She was a person of keen perception and brightness and originality of manner. Until within a few years she had been able to read and keep in touch with the current events of the times. On July 8, 1900, she passed away. The evening of her life was brightened by the loving care of her daughter, Mrs. Orson Rogers, with whom she resided. Although Mrs. Noyes was not able to take any active part in the work of the chapter, yet we feel that in her death we have sustained the loss of one who made our interests her own. After living nearly a century on earth she has entered that "better country,"

"Through the shining gates of gold,  
Where we'll never more grow old."

—SARAH M. DAVIS.

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

### SOME GEORGIA PATRIOTS.

In the year 1775, in the second week in January, the patriots of St. Andrew's parish (now Darien), Georgia, passed the following agreement:

"Being persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on the firm union of the inhabitants in its vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend the dissolution of the powers of government, we, the freeman, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of Georgia, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor and love of country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention that shall be appointed, for the purpose of preserving our constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles, which we most ardently desire, can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee, to be appointed, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property."

Lach. McIntosh,  
John McIntosh,  
Peter Sallens, Jun.,  
John Fulton,  
Isaac Hall,  
John Hall,

William McCullugh,  
Seth McCullugh,  
John Rowland,  
To. Bierry,  
George Threadcraft,  
Rayd. Demere,

John Witherspoon, Jun.,  
Samuel Fulton,  
Jones Newson,  
John McCullugh, Sen.,  
Reu. Shuttleworth,  
Thomas King,  
Pr. Shuttleworth,  
Charles McDonald,

Samuel McClelland,  
John Witherspoon,  
Isaac Cuthbert,  
A. Daniel Cuthbert,  
John McCollugh, Jun.,  
John McClelland,  
Paul Judton,  
Joseph Stobe.

### SOME PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

JOHN GIBBON, son of Leonard and Rebekah Gibbon (late of Gravesend, Kent county, England), was born near Greenwich, New Jersey, on the second of September, 1737.

At the beginning of the Revolution he was in the militia, but soon joined the continental army. It is on record that "John Gibbon left home ye 10th day of December, anno 1776. Went to camp and Dyed in New York, 20th of June, 1777." Soon after his enlistment he was captured by the enemy and sent to the "old Jersey," the most infamous of all the floating prisons in Wallabout Bay. His wife, Esther Seeley Gibbon, obtained permission from Lord Howe to visit her husband. She entered the enemy's lines and went alone to New York, arriving in that city the twenty-third of June. She made her way through the British guards to the harbor only to find that he had died three days before and was buried in the trenches with hundreds of other prisoners.—From HENRIETTA H. GIBBON, *Salem, New Jersey*.

The name of John Gibbins is found in the Old Brooklynite list. An account of this list appeared in the last number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

\* WILLIAM GROVER. His name appears among a list of prisoners, with the rank of Steward, to be received in exchange for British prisoners sent to Halifax in cartel brig "Swift." Exchanged for William Glen, carpenter, October 9, 1777. From *Revolutionary Archives of Massachusetts*.

WILLIAM GROVER. Name appears with rank of seaman upon a list of prisoners returned in exchange for British prisoners sent to New York in the cartel brig "Favorite." Exchanged for Charles Gardner, seaman. Return made by Robert Pierpont, commissary. From the *Revolutionary Archives of Massachusetts*.

\* WILLIAM GROVER. His grandson, Isaac H. Grover, made affidavit before a notary public in Bangor, Maine, that:

"Said William Grover was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; that while performing the many hard yet patriotic duties of a soldier's life

was taken prisoner, conveyed to Halifax and there confined one year in a prison ship; was treated in a terribly hard, abusive and shameful manner, and fed on food of the rankest kind. That he, with but a few of the many consigned and imprisoned in the ship, was, after suffering with the deadly disease that visited them, released at the expiration of one year, and again volunteered to serve his country and people in the fight for liberty.

"That the above statements have been at different times repeated to me and in my presence by Jonathan Grover, son of the said William Grover, who had heard the sentences expressed by his father. And the said Jonathan Grover is my lawful father."

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The second company, seventh battalion, Chester county, Pennsylvania militia, was officered as follows, May 5, 1777; David Philips, captain; John Philips, first lieutenant; Josiah Philips, second lieutenant; Joseph Philips, ensign. These four were brothers. John Philips was taken prisoner in the Jerseys and confined on a prison ship in New York, where he was ministered to by his devoted wife. He was born in Wales. He married Margaret Davis and settled on the old Lancaster road near Paoli, Pennsylvania. He died about 1790, leaving descendants worthy of their patriotic ancestor.—*ELEANOR RAPP GUILBERT, Valley Forge Chapter.*

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EBENEZER ROBINSON, Reading, Vermont; was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1765. He was six months on the Jersey prison ship.—*MRS. C. C. AMBLER, Jacksonville, Florida.*

The name of Ebenezer Robinson is found on the list of the Old Brooklynites.

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NAMES OF PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICE,  
LIVING IN MICHIGAN IN 1840.

*From the Census of Pensioners, 1841.*

George Alfred, Monroe.	Samuel Black, Blissfield.
Ira Allen, Hartford.	Benjamin Brace, White Lake,
Archibald Armstrong, Washtenaw.	John Blanchard, White Lake.
	Joseph Brace, White Lake,
Jonathan Babcock, Marshall.	Mary Brink, Le Roy.
Nathaniel Baldwin, Avon.	Ahira Brooks, Sherman.
James Banker, Metamora.	Ebenezer Brown, Vernon.
Richard Bean, Clyde.	
Abel Bingham, Chippewa Co.	Elias Cady, Holly.
Hooper Bishop, Novi.	Wealthy Chamberlain, Sheridan.

Abram Cook, Wayne Co.  
Daniel Couch, Scipio.  
Jotham Curtis, Mason.

Adam Overocker, Grass Lake.  
William Olds, Clinton.  
Abram Osborn, Woodstock.

Jos. C. Darling, Jackson.  
Altamont Donaldson, Holly.  
Lophario Donaldson, Raisin.  
Stephen Downing, Monroe.  
Elijah Drake, Washtenaw Co.  
Martin Dubois, Washtenaw Co.  
William Dyckman, Decatur.

Ezra Parker, Royal Oak.  
William Perryburn, London.  
Edmund Pratt, Somerset.  
Nathan Puffer, Michilimacinac Co.

Thomas Fargo, Cottrellville Co.  
Polly Finch, Albion.  
George Fitzsimmons, Reading.  
Daniel French, York.

James Randall, Dearborn.  
Abner Rawson, Van Buren.  
Samuel Roam, Genesee Co.  
Reuben Robinson, Genesee Co.  
Jacob Rutenaw, Canton.

John Gibson, Jackson.  
Thaddeus Gilbert, Mottville.  
Thomas Grafton, Hudson.  
Esbon Gregory, Troy.

Asher Seaton, Raisinville.  
Jeremiah Selerieg, Martin.  
James Selleck, Silver Creek.  
S. Sharp, Adams.

Rhodes Hall, East Portage.  
Peter Havens, Somerset.  
Ebenezer Hawkins, Ypsilanti.  
David Haynes, Columbia.  
Vespasian Hoisington, Salem.  
B. Howard, Macomb.  
Edward Howard, Dearborn.  
Derrick Hulick, Addison.

John N. Shear, Salem.  
John Silsby, Bertrand.  
David Smead, Redford.  
Martin Smith, Dundee.  
Hubbel Stevens, Nankin.  
James Stevens, Lawrence.  
John Stoddard, York.  
Jonas Stone, Michilimacinac Co.  
Samuel Stone, Dundee.  
Thomas Swartwout, Woodstock.

Bennet Joy, Redford.

John Thompson, Washtenaw Co.  
Elizabeth Trowbridge, Wayne Co.

Jonathan Kearsley, Wayne Co.  
L. Laraby, Camden.  
Catharine Lightall, Sandstone.  
Abiather Lincoln, Jackson.  
Edward Locke, Cottrellville Co.

John N. Van Austin, Jackson.  
Edward Vickney, Wayne Co.  
Michael Vrelandt, Brownstown.

Esther Madden, Leonidas.  
Charles Meseroll, Burlington.  
William J. Moody, Jackson.  
Henry Myers, Wayne Co.

David Warren, Redford.  
Esther Watkins, Leonidas.  
Zadoc Wellman, Troy.  
Jonathan Wells, Howard.  
John Winchell, Wayne Co.  
John Woodward, Redford.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

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**Andrew Jackson Chapter** (Talladega, Alabama).—September 3d, occurred an act of deserved tribute to our honored dead. The bodies of seventeen soldiers who followed the plumes of Alcorn, Carroll and Coffee, of Roberts and Hall, fighting with "Hickory" Jackson in the battle of Talladega, November 9, 1813, were removed from their former places of sepulture near Talladega Furnace to a more appropriate spot where their honored dust will sleep beneath a marble shaft, through a fund raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Talladega.

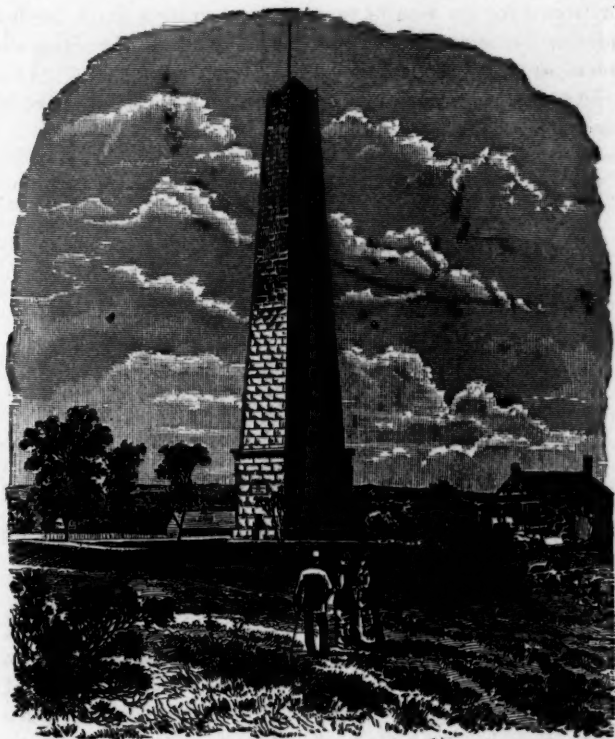
The *News-Reporter* of Talladega says:

"Tis well that such deserved tribute should be paid to those who nearly a century ago heard the direful Creek yell, the whizzing of hostile bullets, and the hurtling of arrows and died a soldier's death beneath the shadows of Talladega pines; well that such a patriotic act should originate with those who glory in their descent from Revolutionary sires. In this home of culture shall be erected two monuments, the one, the gift of the Federal congress, to be placed near the city square, the other to be builded by a fund raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution, over the soldiers' graves in Oak Hill cemetery; to both of which we may point with pride, telling in simple story the deeds of former years.

"All honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution and may the children of the confederacy join hands with them in their labor of love and build such a monument in our city cemetery as shall cause us to remember both the patriotism of the present and the heroism of past."

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. J. H. Johnson, regent; Mrs. J. M. Thornton, vice-regent; Mrs. A. E. McAfee, treasurer; Miss Vivian May, secretary; Mrs. M. F. Blake, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. D. Link, registrar; Mrs. F. H. Manning, historian; Mrs. A. G. Storey, assistant historian; Miss Mittie McElderry, Mrs. J. E. Stone, Mrs. W. G. Harrison, Miss Carrie Elston, board of management. The other members are: Mrs. J. A. Thornton, Mrs. Ellen McConnell, Mrs. J. C. Street, Mrs. J. W. Cowen, Miss Zemulah Miller, Miss Annie Johnson.

**Anna Warner Bailey Chapter** (Groton and Stonington, Connecticut).—This chapter is the custodian of Connecticut's monument house on Groton Heights battlefield, and has undertaken to raise a fund by popular subscription to defray the expense of a much needed addition to that already



GROTON HEIGHTS MONUMENT AND MONUMENT HOUSE.

To commemorate the defense of Fort Griswold by Colonel William Ledyard and his brave companions, September 6th, 1781.  
Corner-stone laid September 6th, 1826; dedicated September 6th, 1830.

overcrowded room where thousands call each year when they make their pilgrimage to the state's Mecca, "Old Fort Griswold." This is one of the best preserved Revolutionary fortifications left. The Groton monument near-by holds for posterity the record of the terrible massacre of 1781. The

war of 1812, so closely in touch with the beautiful New London harbor and Stonington, has been memorialized by the Anna Warner Bailey (Mother Bailey) Chapter in the embellishment of the monument house, and this chapter now proposes to commemorate the fact that Fort Griswold was garrisoned for six months in 1898 by erecting a much needed addition "in memory of our heroic dead of the Spanish-American war," to be called the "Memorial Annex." This is the first state work under consideration commemorative of a war remarkable for its God-given victories.



The Monument House with the contemplated Memorial Annex in the rear to be 47 feet long and 27 feet wide.

It will require five thousand dollars to enlarge the building according to the plans. Connecticut's Children of the American Revolution have already raised more than half of the five hundred dollars promised by them. The furniture for the annex has been pledged. Donations are called for to be made in memory of ancestors to be used as designated by the givers for the building fund, a window, exhibition cases or for the purchase of some valuable relic which the state should possess and hold for its historic value. The names of the revered dead will be inscribed on an "In Memoriam" tablet of marble let into the eastern wall of the addition, and a second tablet will bear the names of the contributors.

The energetic and patriotic regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, is untiring in her efforts to bring the matter to a successful termination, and it is an open secret that the furniture for the annex will be her gift.



The Monument House as it now appears ready to be used as entrance hall to the building when enlarged.

**Lucretia Shaw Chapter** (New London, Connecticut).—Business and pleasure were combined with great success in a garden fête given the first of August on the beautiful grounds of J. Lawrence Chew, who, with his sister, Miss Alice Chew, former regent of the chapter, extended a cordial welcome to all who came. The terraced lawn was gaily decorated with flags. There were cake tables and flower tables as a central point of attraction for the throng, and in shady corners were lesser tables where groups of friends enjoyed ice cream and conversation, stimulated by the strains of music furnished by the Hungarian band, who in bright, foreign costumes played, sang, laughed and gesticulated, lending a novel charm to the afternoon.

The ladies and their guests in summer gowns made a bril-

liant scene, and the fête was a social as well as a financial success. To this the presence of several of the Sons of the American Revolution contributed. The affair was managed by the ways and means committee, under the direction of their chairman, Mrs. Harry Bryant, and the large sum realized was devoted to the fund for the purchase of the Nathan Hale school house.—MARY L. B. BRANCH, *Historian*.

**Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter** (Litchfield, Connecticut).

—On August 9th a very pleasant and successful tea-cup sale was held on the grounds of the Hon. George M. and James P. Woodruff, to increase our library endowment fund. A beautiful library building is being erected to be given to the town, by Mr. John Vanderpoel, in memory of his grandmother, Julia Tallmadge Noyes. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, following in the line of other Daughters in increasing the public interest in educational work, has undertaken to raise an endowment fund for the running expenses and for the yearly purchase of books. The tea-cup sale netted \$203.00. Flags were hung from the trees; the tables and grounds were tastefully decorated, and the whole scene was one of beauty. Tea, ices and *cafe-frappe* were on sale, with the cups and glasses in which they were served; also cake, home-made candy and fancy articles. The regent gave prizes to the winners in tether-ball and ring tossing—paper-cutter modeled after Washington's sword, a Daughters of the American Revolution coffee spoon and little spinning-wheel. The booby prizes were George Washington hatchets. One of the tables on the lawn was decorated by some elegant pieces of old family china, the gift of one of the members. Some of the pieces had been especially made in Nankin for a wedding gift to her great-grandmother, and were readily taken at satisfactory figures. It was an afternoon of pleasure to all who participated in it, and assured us that there is a constantly widening meaning to the speaking letters—"D. A. R." —MARY WHITTLESEY McLAUGHLIN, *Historian*.

**Conference of the Delaware Daughters of the American Revolution.**—At Grubb's Landing, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware, is the charming home of the state regent, Mrs.

Caleb Churchman. Its doors are ever open and the latch-string out to all her friends, and they are legion. So often have the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed the hospitality of this home that we have come to believe that some niche or corner of it really belong to us. Long as memory lasts, there will come visions of that delightful first conference of the chapters of our state held beneath its roof. It was just before the battle of San Juan—that battle that made so many “Rachels” in this fair land—our beloved state regent one of them, for it was here her son, Delaware’s hero and only martyr, Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, yielded up his fair, promising life. Like the Spartan mother, this mother was worthy of the hero she bore. None but God knew the agony she suffered, for she took up the cross and followed her master, trying *to live*, instead of *to say*, “Thy will be done.”

Two years have passed, and once more, June 14th, in her home gathered the chapters of the state to commemorate the day on which the United States congress adopted the “Stars and Stripes” as their national emblem. The meeting opened with the Lord’s prayer, followed by the patriotic song, “Columbia, the gem of the ocean.” An address of welcome was extended by the state regent, who introduced Vice-president-general Mrs. Roebling, of New Jersey, the honored guest and speaker of the day. Mrs. Roebling acknowledged the enthusiastic reception, gave to the Daughters of Delaware greeting from the national society and then delivered an impressive address. Space will not permit a review of it, but a few points are worthy of the consideration of all. They are: One of our chief aims should be the cultivation of patriotism, so as to impress it upon the youth of the land; the preservation of state records; historical research in unearthing, from old trunks and boxes, records and facts not given in history. In regard to the Continental Hall, Mrs. Roebling said, “The first president-general, Mrs. Benjamin F. Harrison, expressed a desire that we have a home. At first it was a matter of pride, now it has become a necessity. The fondest anticipations never dreamed that we should grow to be thirty thousand and keep on growing. Toward this hall we have about

\$60,000, one-fifth of the amount desired." Mrs. Roebling complimented the report of the state regent of Connecticut to the national congress, and said that it was worthy of being used as a text-book. Letters of regret were read from the president-general, Mrs. Daniel Manning, whose duties as commissioner, appointed to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris, prevented her presence, and from Mrs. Ellen Hall Croßman, of New York. Reports from the regents of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, the Colonel Haslitt Chapter, the Elizabeth Cooke Chapter and the John Pettigrew Chapter were submitted and showed enthusiasm in the work. The state director of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. George C. Hall, gave a report of this society, showing continued growth. Delaware college sent resolutions of thanks for the "Clarke Churchman memorial fund" given by the Daughters of Delaware.

After luncheon, the Rev. Harry Chesly, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont, a Son of the American Revolution, made an address. While he was speaking, a yacht was seen approaching, bearing Vice-president Howard De Haven Ross and other sons of the Delaware society, accompanied by a number of distinguished guests. By invitation the following gentlemen made short addresses: General James C. Breckenridge, U. S. A., president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Cornelius Amory Prigsly, treasurer; the Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D., president of Lafayette College, chaplain; the Rev. Francis M. Munson, LL. D., chaplain of the Delaware society. The hour of their departure came too soon and the beautiful yacht, with its star-spangled banner unfurled to the breeze, sailed down the historic Delaware.

The day closed with a grand reception and banquet given by the Delaware Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of their distinguished guests, to which the Daughters of the American Revolution were especially invited. In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned, Colonel Hopkins and ex-Senator Higgins also made addresses. The speakers were introduced by Chief Justice Love. The evening's entertainment is one of which the Delaware

Sons of the American Revolution can be justly proud.—  
SOPHIA C. HALL, *Secretary of the Conference.*

**Caesar Rodney Chapter** (Wilmington, Delaware).—Two delightful luncheons were recently given to this chapter. One was by Mrs. Samuel Humphreys, at her beautiful home in Overbrook, Pennsylvania. The entire house was exquisitely decorated, orchids being largely used. The other was given by Mrs. Harriet Dennison, Miss Mahon and Mrs. Hillman, at the Stratford, Philadelphia. The decorations were handsome and souvenirs were given each guest.—SOPHIA C. HALL, *Historian.*

**Betsey Ross Chapter** (Lawrence, Massachusetts).—This chapter was organized in 1896, and named after the maker of the first Stars and Stripes. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Abbie Bennett Shepard, regent; Mrs. Arvesta Bailey Lyon, vice-regent; Miss Louise Marie Smith, secretary; Miss Ida L. Freeman, treasurer; Mrs. Annie Martha Currier, registrar; Mrs. Caroline Talbot, historian; Mrs. Sarah



BETSEY ROSS.  
Maker of the First Stars and Stripes.

Abigail French, chaplain. They have had four "real daughters:" Mrs. Maranda Brown Belcher, Mrs. Lydia G. Cate, Mrs. Susan Dow and Mrs. Phebe Merrill, the latter of whom died October 21, 1897.

The chapter held its regular meeting with Mrs. C. N. Currier, Thursday, October 11, 1900. Mrs. Maranda Brown Belcher, a "real daughter," was made a member of the chapter. Delegates to the state conference to be held in Lowell were elected as follows: Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Smith, delegates; Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Mann, alternates.

An entertainment is soon to be given to increase the fund

started last winter to buy a historical picture for the new high school.—LOUISE M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

**Prudence Wright Chapter** (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—August 22d, thirty-five ladies of the chapter started on an early train for their third annual field-day excursion—this year to Concord, to visit the places of interest in that historic town. Barges were in readiness when the train arrived and the party was driven to Monument square, thence to the old North bridge, where all alighted and stood on the ground from which “was fired the shot heard ’round the world.” The next halt was made at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, the resting place of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the Alcotts. From Sleepy Hollow the drive to Lexington was begun. Eight stops were made along the way to read the inscriptions on the memorial stones placed by the roadside. Lexington green was reached shortly after 1 o’clock. After lunch, we visited the old Hancock house, the old belfry, the battle monument, erected in 1799, the memorial fountain and other points of interest. The ladies then drove back to Concord, reaching it in time to visit the old cemetery on the hill, where several copied the famous inscription on the headstone of the slave, John Jack. The beautiful library given to the town by William Munroe, a native of Concord, but a resident of Boston, was also visited. The chapter was well pleased with the day’s outing.

August 31st the chapter was entertained by Mrs. T. S. Hittinger, at her home at Townsend Harbor, the guest of honor being Mrs. Hobart, a “real daughter,” who has recently joined.

Cranford has been in rehearsal for several weeks and is to be given on the evening of October 19th, to raise funds for the chapter treasury.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

**Quequechan Chapter** (Fall River, Massachusetts).—A meeting of Quequechan Chapter was held in April, 1900, at the home of Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, the vice-regent. Notice having previously been given that by request of the state regent, Miss Daggett, hereafter annual meetings of chapters be held

uniformly in April, an election of officers resulted in reëlection of the former board, with Mrs. Philip H. Borden and Mrs. Edward A. Warren as advisory members in place of Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Henry, whose time had nearly expired. Mrs. Edward M. Hartley presented the chapter with a brick taken from the old guard house which was used at the time of the battle of Fall River in 1778. It was suitably inscribed on a brass plate. A "real daughter" having been found, she was visited, and finding her living happily in a home provided for her, the chapter voted to supply her with any extras she might desire to have. A new black dress, some spectacles, and all the snuff she wanted made her very happy, and she will be cared for in the future. It was not deemed best to make her a member of the society, as she would not be able to understand it.

The last of a series of whist occurred April 18th. The literary exercises consisted of a report of the continental congress by the historian. A pleasant social hour followed and the chapter adjourned till the regular meetings should be resumed in October.

Miss Bethia M. Wixon, a charter member and registrar of the chapter since its formation, died May 9, 1900, after a brief illness. She had been an interested member, a faithful officer, present at all meetings unless illness prevented. Resolutions of sympathy were passed and it was voted to send a copy of them to her family, and that they be spread upon the records of the chapter. Mrs. Clarence A. Brown was elected to fill the vacancy made by the death of Miss Wixon for the ensuing year.—CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAROL, *Historian*.

**Alexander Macomb Chapter** (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner, June 6th. The officers who had served during the first year of its existence were given a second term. Reports were read, an especially interesting one being by Mrs. Marian Ferris Taylor, chairman on the work of supplying needed articles for the regular soldiers in the Philippines. A roll-call was responded to by answers mostly bearing on the battle of Bunker Hill; an instrumental

solo was rendered by Miss Alice L. Skinner and a vocal solo "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Miss Maud Rutter, a guest. After the singing of "America" the ladies adjourned to the pleasant dining room and enjoyed a chat over the tea-cups. Guests from abroad were: Mrs. William Fitz Hugh Edwards, state regent, Detroit; Mrs. Hulda Richards, state secretary, Ann Arbor; Mrs. H. H. Crapo-Smith, regent, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit; Miss Hattie E. Briggs, of the Pennyan Chapter, New York, and Mrs. J. H. Lee, Cleveland.

On January 3, the chapter assembled under its new flag, the design chosen being the Betsey Ross flag of thirteen stars in a circle on the blue ground. "The origin of the Flag" was the subject of a reading by Mrs. W. C. High; "The American Flag," a poem, was read by Miss Alice Skinner, and responses to roll-call had reference to the flag of our country.

On March 14th, there was presented to the regent, for the chapter, a handsome gavel. The head was carved from oak from the old South Church, Boston; the handle, from a block taken from a house used to protect the harbor at Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Upon a silver band is engraved the name of the chapter and date of organization. The donors were Miss Ruth A. Russell, Dedham, Massachusetts, and Mrs. H. E. Russell, of this chapter. —MRS. H. E. RUSSELL, *Historian*.

**The Amsterdam Chapter** (Amsterdam, New York).—This chapter was organized at the home of its founder, Mrs. Waldron, April 17, 1900. Mrs. Stephen Sanford, who had been appointed regent by the state regent, accepted the trust in a graceful address. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. M. A. Trapuell, vice-regent; Miss Katherine McFarlan, recording secretary; Miss Anna Morris, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Vorhees Waldron, treasurer; Mrs. Harriet Johnson Billington, registrar; Mrs. Annie Enders Morris, historian. Thirty charter members were enrolled and twenty applications presented, besides a waiting list of twelve names. The chapter hopes, in time, to hold their meeting at Guy Park manor, one of the oldest colonial mansions in the country. This beautiful place was built by Sir William Johnson

for his nephew and son-in-law, Guy Johnson, who, a tory, in conjunction with Joseph Brandt, the notorious Indian chief, committed most horrible depredations throughout the Mohawk valley. These murderers escaped to Canada, but in the Amsterdam Chapter are descendants of many of those patriots who suffered from the cruelties of Johnson and his followers.

It is hoped that the chapter may come into possession of this interesting old mansion—beautiful in its colonial construction as in its romantic situation on the bank of the Mohawk river. On both sides lie the broad, fertile plains of the valley, bounded by heavily wooded hills. Nature's smile is soft and sweet in this vale "where the Mohawk gently glides," as though no martyr's blood has ever stained her fair meadows.

The women of Amsterdam have many incentives to patriotic work in their rich historical environment and in the long list of Revolutionary heroes, whose resting places are on the plains where they fought for the peace which we now enjoy.—  
HARRIET JOHNSON BILLINGTON, *Registrar*.

**Saranac Chapter** (Plattsburg, New York).—The celebration of the battle of Plattsburg by the Saranac Chapter, September 12th, was an occasion of rare enjoyment.

The members of the chapter and of other patriotic societies were the guests of the regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, at her summer home, "Red Oaks," on Cumberland Head, and delightfully were they entertained by their hospitable hostess. The guests, about fifty in number, included representatives from the Society of Colonial Dames, Descendants of the Mayflower, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and the Civil War. They were received at Red Oaks, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Conspicuous in the main room was the central pillar twined with our national colors, and over the door, facing the entrance, was an artistic bit of work showing the words: "Sept. 11, 1814," the letters wound with red, white and blue ribbon, surmounted by white stars.

After a short reception the guests assembled on the piazza, where Dr. Gamble photographed the group. They were then conducted to the Triangle, the home of Dr. John McGill. This cottage was also appropriately decorated.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened by the regent with words of cordial welcome. The subject of Mrs. Gamble's talk was the battle of Plattsburg, the celebration of which was particularly fitting at this time, for this year marks the close of the century, which ushered in the causes of the war of 1812. The war was spoken of as one which had, from a naval standpoint, given the greatest humiliation that the English nation had ever received. Mrs. Gamble's interesting and brilliant description of the battle gave the hearers a vivid picture of the gallant men and staunch war vessels that withstood under tremendous odds the incessant firing of the enemy's guns. As a fierce and sanguinary engagement it out-ranked Lord Nelson's brilliant victory at Trafalgar.

Mrs. Gamble's finished address was followed by a pleasing paper, "Anecdotes of Gen. Benj. Mooers and His Part in the Battle of Plattsburg," read by Elizabeth Ullery, a member of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, and a great-great-granddaughter of Gen. Mooers. Several descendants of Gen. Mooers are members of the Saranac Chapter.

The last on the program was an informal talk by Dr. D. S. Kellogg on "Plattsburg Before the War of 1812." Mrs. Gamble closed the formal program of the afternoon with a few appropriate remarks, and invited the guests to return to Red Oaks, where delicious refreshments were served. After an hour of social intercourse, the guests departed, charmed with the occasion and the graciousness of their hostess.

**Mahwenawasigh Chapter** (Poughkeepsie, New York).—The year just closing has been an eventful one, full to the brim of work and interest, with results that are gratifying to all, inasmuch as the chapter now has possession of the executive mansion of Governor George Clinton, a substantial stone structure, built about the year 1765. The seat of the state government was here for many years, and in this mansion

Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton and many other of our distinguished men were entertained. Through the noble efforts of our regent, Miss Myra H. Avery, the legislature of the state has given this mansion into our custody to be held by the chapter as a museum of Revolutionary and colonial relics. Through the winter all the pupils of the public schools have been made welcome. They were as much interested in the ghost and goblin stories they had heard about the occupants of the house in Revolutionary days as they were in the relics. One youngster wished to go into the cellar that he might see the skeletons and dungeons and raise from the ashes the visions of murder and bloodshed.

Through the courtesy of the librarian of the Hudson River state hospital and of Professors Baldwin and Smith, of the historical department of Vassar college, an instructive course of lectures was given on colonial history. The proceeds of these lectures and of a successful rummage sale were appropriated to swell the fund for the restoration of the Clinton house.

Chapter day, in May, was of interest, and the pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of our gracious state regent, Mrs. Samuel Ver Planck, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Mrs. Ver Planck, in congratulating the chapter, said that the "Mahwenawasigh Chapter had reason to feel proud of its record of the last twelve months. It was now the owner of this fine chapter house, the second old historic mansion in the state thus owned." She congratulated the chapter on having a regent who could influence a legislature and secure a historic mansion for its headquarters. Mrs. Walworth, one of the incorporators of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, told of its organization and growth. For the occasion, the Governor Clinton house was arrayed in all the wealth of spring bloom; Old Glory swung from the flag pole on the ground and draped the pictures of Washington in drawing-room and library. Refreshments were served and the afternoon was full of enjoyment. Among those from abroad was Mrs. Timothy Woodruff, who represented her husband, the lieutenant-governor, in his absence.

The last function of the season was the observance of flag day, June 14th, in Vassar institute, when the clever registrar of the chapter, Miss Lounsbury, gave, to an audience of over five hundred pupils from the public schools, an illustrated lecture on the history of the symbol of our nationality, the flag, and incidentally on other flags which had been displayed with it. Colored fac-similes of these on card-board were shown and the story of each and of its use on the soil of our country was graphically told.

Thus ends the year's work of the chapter. It is with no vain-glorious boasting but with humble thankfulness that we can say, the George Clinton mansion is *ours*. We must work for its maintenance and restoration, realizing the splendid educational good that our society is carrying on in establishing in the city of Poughkeepsie a Revolutionary and colonial museum.—CAROLINE B. THOMPSON, *Historian*.

**Colonel William Montgomery Chapter** (Danville, Pennsylvania).—After a rest of several months the meetings of the chapter were resumed September 1st. The regent, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, presided. Several interesting articles were read by Mrs. S. S. Schultz and Miss Emeline Gearhart, after which some time was spent in a social way.

On September 7th, a delightful drive was taken by our chapter to search for an old Revolutionary fort known as Fort Rice or Montgomery's Fort. It is situated in Lewis township, Northumberland county, and is a two and a half story structure of solid masonry, erected over a large spring, and is in a splendid state of preservation. It was built in the winter of 1779 and 1780 by Captain Rice, of Col. Weltner's German regiment, on land owned by John Montgomery. The only attack made on the fort was in September, 1780. At the close of the war the fort was again occupied by John Montgomery as a residence. We returned home delighted with our visit to this old historical place.—EMELINE STUART GEARHART, *Secretary*.

**Rainier Chapter** (Seattle, Washington).—The June meeting brought to a close a successful year, a brief resume of which

will show not only an increased interest, but actual work accomplished, with memories of some delightful social and literary afternoons and evenings.

As has been the custom, various important dates of the Revolution have been commemorated, notably General Washington's wedding day, Washington's birthday, the Boston massacre, and the battle of Lexington. The program for the year included a series of papers on the "Women of the Revolution," Dr. Kendall presenting the first one, on Abigail Adams. Mrs. Bowden's paper gave an incisive and clear-cut portrayal of Mary Ball. Mrs. Bacon closed the series with a paper on Mercy Warren, which included a reading from one of her poems, very few of which are now extant. Another notable paper was on "Some Heroines of the Revolution," Mary Draper, Lydia Darrah, Martha Bratton and others.

The evening of memorial day was spent at the home of Mrs. Edmund Bowden, with the Sons of the American Revolution and others as guests of the chapter. Dr. Young gave a paper on the "History of the American Flag," and spoke of its proper treatment. This subject has been discussed at the chapter meeting, a rank desecration of the Stars and Stripes having come before our notice. Although nothing definite has been done, there is an earnest desire to add our influence to the public sentiment which is being aroused at this repeated desecration. The evening the chapter commemorated the Boston massacre a poem called "The Tory Tree," founded on the story of the same name, was read by Mr. T. H. Shepard. A pleasant evening was spent at Mrs. Horace Phillips' home, where a play was given in which several Daughters took part. The play was successful, and it is hoped, since so welcome a precedent has been established, that it will be the forerunner of others.

After the national congress, excerpts from the report were read. A bill for the employment of trained nurses in the United States army hospitals, in which the National Society is interested, was presented, and a committee appointed to look into the matter. Surely any one who thinks of our late war cannot be blind to this crying need, and it will be an honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution to pass

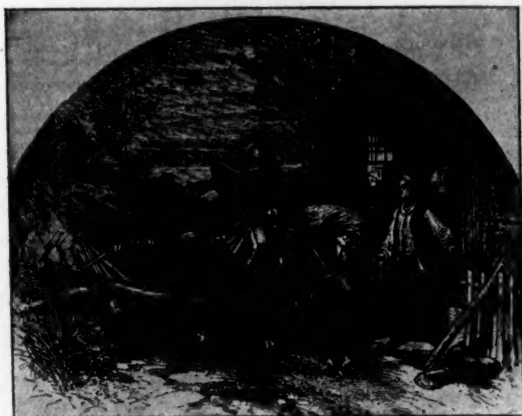
the bill. Washington was the subject of an interesting afternoon program—a reading from Woodrow Wilson's "Life of Washington," anecdotes of Washington, Washington in fiction, and extracts from the text-book of the Washington benevolent society. A sketch of the life of Narcissa Whitman, the only historic woman of our state, afforded much interest.

Among the delightful features of the year are the courtesies which the Mary Ball and Rainier Chapters have extended to each other. At the unveiling of the fountain dedicated by the Mary Ball Chapter to Narcissa Whitman, the Rainier Chapter was invited, while the Mary Ball Chapter was invited here for Washington's birthday, and to the memorial services held for the Washington volunteers. The latest courtesy was a reception given by the Mary Ball Chapter in honor of our state regent, Mrs. George W. Bacon, at which Seattle Daughters were guests. The latter joined the Red Cross in a luncheon given to the Washington volunteers on their return. By far the most important event of the year was the memorial service already mentioned, held by the Seattle Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution on November 12th at Plymouth church. The Washington volunteers attended in a body and throughout the solemn and impressive service an absorbed interest was shown by the audience that thronged the church to do honor to our dead. The program contained the roll of honor, headed by Captain Fortson, and, glancing down the list, one saw the names of two brothers whose death was especially pathetic. They were the only sons of their mother. The addresses given were patriotic and uplifting and spoke very tenderly of the dead. The music deepened the impression, which needed only the taps, given at the last, to make forever memorable. During the service a poem entitled "The Roll of Death," by Will H. Thompson, was read, closing thus:

"The thunders of the guns recede,  
The bugle echoes faint afar,  
While from the Isles a mightier voice  
Rolls from the crimson fields of war  
As glory calls across the deep  
The long roll of the brave who sleep."

Although we are going rather back of the year in speaking of Mrs. Bacon's efficient services as regent, which was recognized at its close by a rising vote of thanks, this paper would be incomplete without an expression of our grateful appreciation. Also we would mention Mrs. Heilbron's service, faithfully performed. Her successor, Mrs. Julia Hardenbergh, has filled the place admirably as vice-regent and has been unanimously elected to the regency for the new year. The duties of the secretary have been arduous, and she has generously given much time to their fulfillment. With an increased working strength the Rainier Chapter feels that the outlook for the next year is a bright one.

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PAUL REVERE.

"You know the rest; in the books you have read  
How the British regulars fired and fled,—  
How the farmers gave them ball for ball  
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,  
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,  
Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
And only pausing to fire and load."

## EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

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The historical and patriotic societies of Worcester, Massachusetts, unveiled a marker to the memory of George Bancroft, the historian, October 3d, near his birth place. Speeches were made by James Grant Wilson, Edward Everett Hale, Admiral Sampson and others. Two hundred school children sang. The marker, which is of granite, bore the inscription:

Twenty feet  
East of this Spot  
Stood the house in which  
George Bancroft,  
Son of Aaron and Lucretia  
(Chandler) Bancroft,  
Was born, October 3, 1800.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has authorized the appointment of a committee on National parks, with Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., as its chairman. The purpose is the establishment of parks in memory of our Revolutionary forefathers on the battlefields of Yorktown and such other places as may be advisable. They also have a committee on Revolutionary monuments with Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut, as chairman.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, through their efficient committee, are endeavoring to secure the passage of a flag law by the congress of the United States. The bill provides against all forms of desecration of the American flag; against its use for advertisements; against placing upon it inscriptions or designs and against wanton indignity or injury to the flag. Appeals will be made to congress the coming winter, and it is hoped that the long hoped-for legislation will be secured. A part of the patriotic work of the Milwaukee Chapter has been paying the expenses of this committee. The committee to prevent desecration of the flag are: Mrs.

Walter Kempster, chairman, Wisconsin; Mrs. James V. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Mrs. Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Mrs. R. Randolph Powell, District of Columbia; Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles E. Armstrong, Iowa; Mrs. George M. Thornton, Rhode Island; Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. William F. Slocum, Colorado.

The American Flag Association at their annual meeting held in New York determined to inaugurate a scheme whereby all patriotic societies, school children, and citizens generally shall habitually practice suitable acts of reverence to the flag whenever displayed; to secure systematic instruction in all schools concerning the flag; to secure the general celebration of flag day, June 14th; to collect information concerning legislation in all states regarding the flag; to secure the enforcement of existing laws.

Col. Ralph Earl Prime, of Yonkers, New York, was re-elected president. The vice-presidents are: Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Rutland, Vt.; Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., New York; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Washington; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington; Rear-admiral B. Gherardi, U. S. N., New York; Rear-admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., Washington; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Stephen V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel, New York.

A brief outline of the work of the chapters as recorded in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE shows the spirit of patriotism that pervades every part of our great body. The remains of the heroes of Talladega have been moved to the city cemetery and a marble shaft will soon fittingly mark their last resting place; a considerable sum of money has been secured for the Groton memorial annex; a goodly amount has been paid over to the Nathan Hale school-house memorial fund; an endowment fund is being raised for the Litchfield, Connecticut, library; the executive mansion of Governor George Clinton has been given as a chapter house, and efforts are being made to secure another colonial mansion; patriotic excursions have been made to many places of

interest; a "real daughter" has been cared for; efforts have been made to prevent the desecration of the flag; to secure the employment of women in the hospitals as army nurses, and in an increasing number of communities the spirit of the heroes of 1776 is being felt.

The old man-of-war-frigate, "Niagara," on which Commodore Perry won the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812, may soon be recovered from the bottom of the lake in which she has rested more than three-quarters of a century. Congressman S. A. Davenport, of Pennsylvania, intends to introduce a bill into congress setting aside \$10,000 for that purpose. This vessel turned the tide of battle and established the supremacy of the United States on the Great Lakes and in the whole inland empire. What the old "Constitution" is to the navy of the Atlantic, the "Niagara" is to the naval history of the Great Lakes. In the still clear waters of Misery Bay, near Erie, on bright days the hull of the "Niagara" can be seen twelve feet below the surface, her staunch oaken beams as solid as ever. The kindly waters in which she won such fame have tinted her sides with a mellow green and staunched the wounds of the cannon balls with a mossy covering.

Below will be found a list of some of the important committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the names of their respective chairmen:

Continental Hall, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Revolutionary Relics, Mrs. William Lindsay.

Prison Ships, Mrs. S. V. White.

National University, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. Walter Kempster.

Miss Estelle Reel, general superintendent of Indian schools, advocates more industrial training, a thorough education in the fundamental branches and less book cramming.

Lilian Cole-Bethel, a gifted parliamentarian, will give drills to many of the chapters the coming year.

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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"A bond of gratitude  
Will lie on them and their posterity  
To bear in mind their freedom came by thee."

—Roger Wolcott, b. 1679.

Contributors are requested to observe the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,  
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,  
New Haven, Connecticut.

### ANSWERS.

8. RICE—HAWES.—The name of Oliver Rice appears in the list of soldiers enlisted for three years from Concord, Massachusetts, January 25, 1777, Col. Barrett, commanding.—(*Shattuck's History of Concord.*)

If this is the Oliver Rice inquired for, he may have married a daughter of Ichabod Hawes and Keziah Mann, of Medway, Massachusetts. A son of Ichabod Hawes was the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., for many years a prominent clergyman in Hartford, Connecticut; born in Medway, December 22, 1789; died in Hartford, June 5, 1867. Ichabod Hawes was in Capt. Boies' Co., 1775; also in Capt. Lorell's Co., 1777. (*History of Medway.*)—L. W. B.

15. PALMER.—Smith Palmer, son of John; born about 1756; wife Zilla; children, John (1), Warren (2) married Sarah Merritt, December 28, 1814; Adeline (3), Lot (4). His name, as Revolutionary soldier, appears as "private in 1st Co., of Col. Chas. Webb's Reg't., recruited in Fairfield, Litchfield and New Haven counties, 1775." His time of service from July 12th to December 24th, in Conn. record: "Made application for pension, 1818, then sixty-two years old, and living in Greenwich, Conn., and his pension was allowed for one year's actual service as a private in Conn. troops." (*Records in Pension Bureau.*)—NICHOLS.

## QUERIES.

25. (1) SKELDING—AUSTIN.—Thomas Skelding married in New York, 1701, Rebecca Austin; went to Stamford, Connecticut. Wanted her ancestry.

(2) SKELDING.—John Skelding, of Stamford; born 1732; son of Thomas and Mary B. Skelding; married Mary ——. Her maiden name is desired. Their daughter, Mary, born 1757, married Smith Weed, Esq., who was commissary to Gen. Waterbury, and was wounded in service. Died in Albany, New York. Was John Skelding in Revolutionary service?

(3) DUDLEY.—Abigail Dudley married Wm. Hubbard, Sen., son of George, of Guilford, Connecticut. Whose daughter was she? Wm. Dudley, of Saybrook, Connecticut, died about 1703. He married November 4, 1661, Mary Roe, and had Abigail, born May 24, 1667. (Saybrook records). Goodwin's Notes says she married J. Kent in 1686 (?) Dea. William Dudley, born at Saybrook, June 8, 1639; son of Wm. and Jane L. Dudley, died 1701; married November 4, 1661. Mary Stow, and had Abigail, born November 14, 1667. (History of Dudley family). Which statement is correct?

(4) STONE.—Jacob Stone lived in Potsdam, New York, before the Revolution. He had a grandson, Solomon Stone. Any clues will be followed out.—E. J. H.

26. HEYWARD.—Can anyone tell me if Shadrack Hayward, of Morris county, New Jersey, or of Newark, was related to Thomas Heyward, of South Carolina, signer of Declaration of Independence? Emma, daughter of Shadrack, married Ezekiel Crane.—H. S.

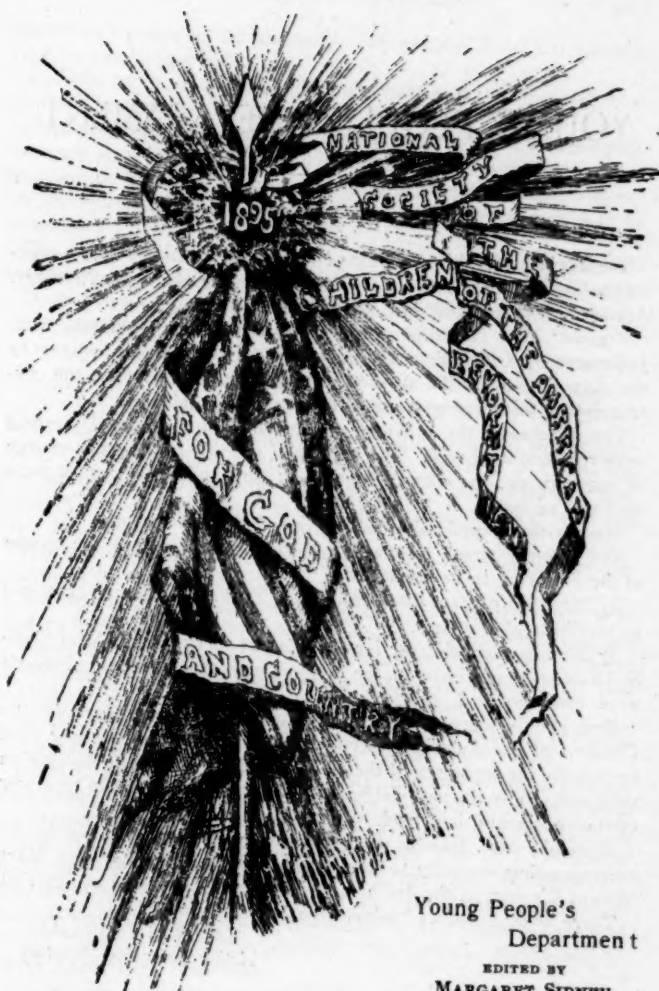
27. HENRY.—I would like to get the date of birth of Dr. Stephen Chambers Henry, born 1785 or 1786, son of Judge John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was born November 4, 1758; died in Lancaster, April 22, 1811. He enlisted in Revolutionary army 1775. Dr. Stephen Chambers Henry went to Detroit, Michigan, in 1809; died August 12, 1834.—W. L. H.

28. HOLMES.—Who were the parents of Sally Holmes, born at or near Albany, New York, 1776. She married, March 25, 1816, Eddy Brown Paine, of Providence, Rhode Island?—A. D. P.

29. Can I learn through the notes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE who were the officers stationed at Horseneck, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary war?—H. O. S.

30. ZANE.—Wanted information concerning Elizabeth Zane, the heroine of Fort Henry. The place and date of her birth, the name of her first husband; of her second husband; the names of her children, and of the persons whom they married.—A. L.

31. BURRITT.—Would like to know the ancestors of John Burritt; of Fairfield county, Connecticut. His wife was Elizabeth (probably) Blackman. One child, Phebe, was born, 1776; other children were Isaac, John, Heseekiah and Samuel.—B. H.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's  
Department

EDITED BY  
MARGARET SIDNEY.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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### APRIL MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, April 5th, at ten o'clock, in Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Hamlin. The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, and in the absence of the recording secretary, the corresponding secretary was requested to take the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Seventy-three application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-presidents in charge of organization sent in the names of the following to be confirmed:

By Mrs. Story, state director of New York, Mrs. Henry Harrison as president of a society.

By Mrs. Fowler, director for the District of Columbia, Miss Sadie S. Drowne as president of the Nellie Custis Society. All of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that hereafter all money contributed by the Children of the American Revolution for the continental hall fund be held by the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution until ordered by the national board to be turned over to the treasurer of the continental hall fund. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Hamlin that letters of sympathy be written by the corresponding secretary to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and Mrs. Mary Wright Wooton on the death of their mother. Seconded and carried.

There being no more business the board adjourned.

LIZZIE S. CROMWELL,  
*Acting Recording Secretary.*

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### MAY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, May 3d, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Hamlin, who presided in the absence of the national president, Mrs. Cromwell and Mrs. Benjamin. The meeting was

opened with prayer by the chaplain. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Fifty application papers were read and approved. The recording secretary was instructed to send a number of charters to the vice-president in charge of organization, who is absent in California, for her signature, so that the business of the recording secretary may be carried on.

The name of Mrs. J. L. Funston, of St. Louis, was presented for confirmation as president of Betsy Johnson Society. Confirmed.

There being no more business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

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JUNE MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, June 7th, at ten o'clock. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Field, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and approved. Eighty-three application papers were read and of these sixty-five were accepted without condition, and eighteen conditionally. The vice-president in charge of organization sent the following names for confirmation by the board:

By Mrs. Harrison, state director of Texas, Mrs. Scott as president of the Betsy Stout Society, Fort Worth, Texas.

By Mrs. Estella Hatch Weston, state director of Massachusetts, Miss Cora H. Grover as president of the Cape Ann Society, Gloucester, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jeanette Tufts as president of the Ephraim Sawyer Society, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Purnell S. Fisher as president of the Edgartown Society, of Edgartown, Massachusetts; Miss Imogene Prindle as president of the Seth Pomeroy Society of Northampton, Massachusetts; Miss Edith R. Sanderson as president of the Jonathan Thompson Society, Charlestown, Massachusetts. All of whom were confirmed.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

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The Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, held a loan exhibit, colonial tea and sale in the town hall at Billerica Center. The posters of the exhibit were printed in a unique colonial

style, reading as follows: "Saturday ye 23d day of ye present moneth, from ye time ye grate clocke in ye steeple of ye meeting hous gives Three strokes until Curfew rings ye doors of ye eating room in ye Billerica Town House will be open for ye Loan Exhibit, Colonial Tea and Sale by the Asa Pollard Society. Comely young women of ye sd sassiety dressed in ye fashion of ye olden time will greet ye towne folk. Ye pasteboards are vended by Gwendolyn M. Holden, Edith Phillips and Theresa B. Dodge, assisted by Miss Gladys, who carefully drives the little pony so that no harm may come to the merry occupants of the carriage. If in their rounds they pass any gude folk ye Fee may be given at the door. Ye tything masters will be ye two young squires by ye names of Albert and Alden Richardson. Miss Martha A. Dodge, president will arrange for everyone to have a gude time without undue levity. Miss Holden, added by quaint little waitresses, will serve ye good folk to ye Colonial Tea for a small recompense. Dorothy Kohlrausch and Edna F. Baker will vend merchantable goods and candy for such as have ye sweet tooth. Olive A. Bartlett, Marion A. Ruth, Ethel T. Jacquith and Masters Everett S. Bull and Frank A. Casey will dispense ice cream and cake if their palms are crossed with silver. The loan collection will be guarded by decorous antient maidens, Miss Mary L. Morey, Miss Alice T. Dodge, Miss Bud Holden and her sister Gladys."

The object of the exhibit and sale was to raise funds to purchase tablets to mark the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution. Two hundred and sixty patriots were buried in Billerica but only graves of seventy-five have been identified and six of these are not yet marked.

The articles exhibited were loaned to the society for the occasion and through the efforts of Miss Martha Dodge at its head were collected a rare collection of old colonial relics numbering considerably over a thousand. The articles were placed on tables extending nearly around the dining-hall and were open for inspection and examination, each article being properly marked with its respective date. Some of the more important relics are mentioned below. Among the books were a Latin reader published in 1585; one of the old Bay State primers dated 1777, "History of this Iron Age," 1656.

An interesting book was "The Art of Shorthand," by Wm. Mason, with the date July 24, 1759; a printed record of the trial of Whiting Sweetzer, who was executed at Albany, New York, in 1793, for murder; a copy of the *Independent Chronicle*, July, 1787; old Manning Bible, dated 1599.

A large display of old colonial war relics, flint-locks, pistols, derringers, powder horns, etc., were exhibited, among them being the commission, dated June 18, 1797, hat and sword of Captain Gleason; derringers and original holsters that have been in the Dodge family for nearly one hundred and fifty years; powder-horns of Lieutenant Colson, used at Saratoga, and that of Oliver Miles, with name and

date, "Jan. 14, 1767," carved on; old flint-lock carried by Captain Cook; musket and cartridge-box of Captain Sam Foster, dated 1812; flint-lock with silver inscription, marked "Gen. John Whitney to Augustus Whiting, 1805." This gun was probably made at least twenty years before date. Snuff-box carried by Lieutenant Nathaniel Parker, marked 1775.

There was also a board taken from the old Farmer Garrison house, showing three bullet holes in it. The old Farmer Garrison house was built between Mrs. Bailey's house and the grain mill and the cellar and walls are still to be seen. An interesting relic was a table formerly belonging to Captain Ranlett, that was made from the planks of the 74-gun ship "Minda," upon which Francis Scott Keyes wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" during the bombardment of Baltimore.

There was a large exhibit of old colonial household goods, including pictures, knives, forks, silverware, crockery, clothing, etc., among which might be mentioned silver tankard, belonging to Miss Whitman, dated 1768; an old wooden cradle with head covering, the property of Joshua B. Holden—this cradle is over one hundred years old; a glass front mahogany dish closet, the property of Mrs. Staley, which belonged to her great-great-grandfather; in the closet are now kept a large number of dishes, silverware, etc., some of which are one hundred and fifty years old.

An interesting article was a bureau-drawer with the inscription "M. L., 1706." This was a wedding present to Mary Lane, who was married at the age of twenty, in 1706. Mary Lane, as the story is told, was in the old Lane garrison house while it was once besieged and perceiving in the field what the soldiers supposed to be a stump, seized a gun and killed an Indian who was endeavoring to sneak up to the fort. A large lock from the old Pollard tavern, one hundred and ten years old; a wooden last from which were made the wedding shoes of Anne Foster, married in 1801 and a cane once the property of Ebenezer Avery, dated on the silver top, 1623, were among the interesting relics. There were also spinning-wheels, an dirons, footstoves, Indian relics and many other articles which added to the display and made the exhibit very interesting as well as instructive. The society has in its possession a piece of wood from the battleship "Somerset," from whose decks was fired the cannon ball that took off the head of Asa Pollard, the first man killed at Bunker Hill. Great credit is due the society for their exhibit.

The society was formed December 21, 1895, and at one time had forty-five members, but several have now reached the age limit. The officers are as follows: President, Miss Dodge; vice-presidents, Olive A. Bartlett, Gladys E. Holden and Edna F. Baker; secretary, Marion A. Ruth; treasurer, Ethel F. Jacquith; register, Everett S. Bull.

Mrs. E. J. Neale, of Lowell, with about twenty members of the Captain John Ford Society, Children of the American Revolution, were guests of the Asa Pollard Society, and a feature of the afternoon was the reception tendered them by Miss Dodge, president of the Billerica Chapter, and Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, founder and national president of the Society of Children of the American Revolution. Several other members of Old Concord Chapter were present, including Miss Harriet L. Eaton, Mr. Lorenzo Eaton, Mrs. Joseph S. Hart, of Lincoln; Mrs. H. D. Osgood, regent of the Concord Chapter; Mrs. Raymond, registrar; Mrs. Pond and several others. Among the Lowell guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Savage, Mrs. Alfred E. Rose, Mrs. Paul Hill, Miss Hill.

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From a carefully prepared report of Frederick Stanley Howe, twelve years of age, the historian of the Cambridge Society of Children of the American Revolution, it is learned that nine meetings have been held within the past year. Perhaps the most memorable occasion for the young folk was their visit in November last to the state house, where they were cordially received by Roger Wolcott, at that time the chief executive of the commonwealth. Afterward, the children were shown through the capitol by H. C. Weston, whose wife, as the president of this society leads the children in their patriotic work. On one occasion the children had a sale at the home of the vice-president Mrs. E. D. Brooks, resulting in a gain of \$75.00 for patriotic purposes. A visit to the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in Faneuil Hall, where are so many flags, swords, pictures and relics, was an event of deep interest. One meeting, by invitation of Admiral Sampson, was held in the cabin of the old United States frigate, "Constitution," moored at the Charleston navy-yard. After the exercises at that time, the admiral addressed the children and shook hands with all present. A visit to the Wabash also was made. From time to time the children have been entertained by able speakers, including William A. Murphy, whose subject was, "The Great Men America has Produced Since Washington;" Charles K. Darling, colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, who told of the service of his regiment in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war; Curtis Guild, Jr., whose subject was "American Citizenship;" department commander, John E. Gilman, Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, who told of losing his arm at Gettysburg and the saving of the colors of the Twelfth Massachusetts at Antietam; John Anderson, assistant manager of the Floating Hospital, who described the work done in saving the lives of poor children; Rear-admiral Sampson, who spoke about the reverence due our national emblems and songs. During the year the society has given ten dol-

lars towards the preservation of the frigate "Constitution," five dollars toward a statue of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, to be erected in Washington, District of Columbia; five dollars toward the observance of Memorial Day at Andersonville Prison park. Two pictures entitled "Birth of Our Nation's Flag," have been presented to the Harvard and Roberts grammar schools. The society has received donations of money from Mrs. Austin C. Wellington and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Nash, both of Cambridge. On "flag day" the president and vice-president of the society visited the Harvard and Roberts schools and presented to each, in the name of the society, a picture handsomely framed and bearing a plate suitably inscribed. The pupils were assembled in the halls and sang patriotic songs, interspersed with readings. On Saturday, June 16, the annual meeting was held in Marblehead. A special car conveyed the children and parents to and from the place of meeting. The Rindge cottage was thrown open to the society, and Mrs. Rindge and her daughter entertained the visitors. The day was so perfect that the children enjoyed roaming about the rocks and beach.

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The annual meeting of the Bemis Heights society, Children of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. George P. Lawton, Saratoga Springs. About fifty members of both the junior and senior branches were present, making the occasion a most successful and enjoyable one.

The program opened by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and the salute to the flag. Marian Milliman then read a selection entitled "Our Whole Country," followed by Helen Fonda, who read the "First Thanksgiving Day." An able composition on the Life of Washington, written by Reynolds Finch, who owing to his recent injury was unable to be present, was read by Webster Colcord.

The reports of the treasurer, Mrs. Fred Menges; registrar, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, and secretary, Mrs. C. W. Finch, were read and adopted.

Mrs. Julius Caryl gave a description of the monuments of Washington and Lafayette given to Paris, in a manner highly interesting to the children.

A very complete history of the year's work was read by Miss Natalie Colcord, after which Mrs. James R. McKee, Miss E. W. Brown, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. G. F. Comstock, spoke of the battles of Saratoga and Kingston.

Mrs. Lawton addressed the children on the different branches of the work, and presented them with a framed picture of Mary, the mother of Washington, copied from an old painting owned by a lady in New Orleans. She also awarded to Reynolds Finch a handsome silver prize, for the excellence of his work in writing the life of Washington. The table near which Mrs. Lawton stood, was dec-

orated with a large and artistically arranged bouquet in the colors of the Children of the American Revolutionary society, the gift of Mrs. Caryl.

Games and dancing were indulged in until all were summoned to the dining room, where a dainty collation was served, from a florally decorated table.

The meeting each fall at Mrs. Lawton's is hailed by the children with delight, and Saturday seems to have been the banner one.

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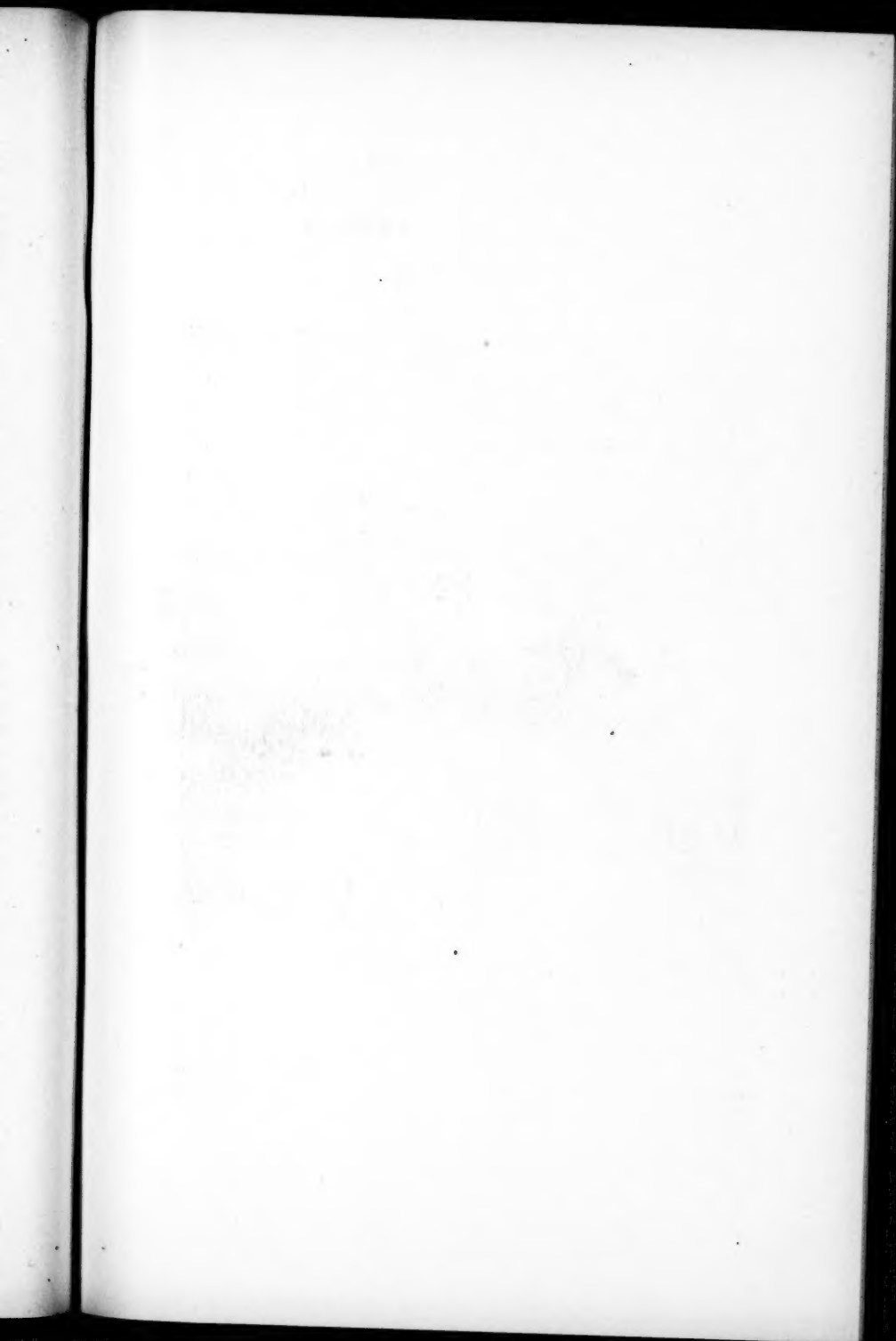
The Bemis Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Saratoga, Mrs. George P. Lawton, president, is one of the "banner societies" of New York state. The work of this society attracted the attention of Mrs. William Cummings Story, who is the state director for New York, and in recognition of the work accomplished she presented a "ribbon of distinction" to the society.

In addition to the presidency of the children's society, Mrs. Lawton is a prominent member of the Saratoga Chapter of the parent organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This chapter numbers among its members many prominent women, including Mrs. Jasper Cairns, regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, president of the Post-Parliament Club, whose war work is widely known.

Local school matters have also attracted Mrs. Lawton's interest, and the Bemis Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution offered a prize to the child holding the highest record for knowledge of United States history in a competitive effort among the pupils of the grammar school at Saratoga. The members of the society were so much encouraged by the interest they had awakened among the pupils that it was decided to make the competition a permanent feature of their society work, and each year offer a valuable prize. The prize for the last year was won by Master Barrett.

Mrs. Lawton is a niece of Mrs. Leland Stanford, who is also actively associated with many philanthropic and educational movements of wide interest.

Mrs. Lawton's winter home is at the "Gerard" in this city. Her only child, a son, is a member of the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution.—*New York Tribune*.





MRS. MARY STEINER SHOEMAKER PUTNAM,  
Honorary Vice-president-general Daughters of the American Revolution.



## IN MEMORIAM.

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MARY STEINER SHOEMAKER PUTNAM, widow of the late John R. Putnam, justice of the supreme court, died on the 30th of September, at Putnam Place, her home, at Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Putnam was a descendant of those Palatines who were driven into exile by the devastation of the Palatinate, by Louis fourteenth, and settled in the Mohawk valley, and of the founders of Maryland, among whom was Col. Richard Colegate of the Colonial wars and Thomas Schley, the founder of Frederick City. In her veins flowed the blood of the Herkimers, Herters, Shoemakers and Myers, who fought in the French wars of 1758, and at Oriskany and other revolutionary battles. She was also a granddaughter of those heroes of the War of 1812—Major Robert Shoemaker, of New York, and Captain Henry Steiner, of Maryland.

Mrs. Putnam was an honorary vice-president-general of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and her patriotic enthusiasm inspired much of the early work of the national society; by her generous contribution she initiated the plan for presenting a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president, to the White House; her beautiful receptions in Washington and her regal and gracious presence, gave dignity and influence to the pioneer leadership of our great national work; her philanthropic and liberal spirit is well known in our chapter, and in her death the society has met with a great loss; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends to her bereaved family, its sincere sympathy, in

their affliction; that this be sent to the family and spread on the minutes.

ELIZABETH W. BROWN,  
*Regent, S. C. D. A. R.*  
 ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,  
*Founder N. S. D. A. R.*  
 JENNIE L. LAWTON,  
*C. A. R.*  
 AGNES L. PUTNAM,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*  
*Committee.*

MRS. MARY MIZNER PLATE, of the Santa Ysabel Chapter San Jose, California, entered into rest August 10, 1900. She was the daughter of General Henry R. Mizner, of the regular army, retired, and granddaughter, on her maternal side, of Colonel Joshua Howard, of the United States army. She was born in Detroit, Michigan.

It is the first time in the history of the chapter that death has taken one of its members. A descendant of a long line of patriotic ancestors, Mrs. Plate loved her country and her flag. Her great-grandfather, Captain Anthony Rutgers, of New York city, was captain of the second artillery in the Revolutionary war. In our recent war with Spain, she quickly responded to the call of the Red Cross Society for workers, and was untiring in her efforts to assist in the noble cause.

And now since an all-wise Providence has taken our sister from us, we wish to express our deep sorrow at our loss. Kind, modest, lovely in character, she will live in our memories as a type of noble Christian womanhood. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved husband, young daughter and sons, and also to those parents so far away, our truest sympathy. The beloved wife and mother has been taken, but her love has blessed them. Though dead she yet lives. Like her life, her death was peaceful. She but said good-night to awake in a brighter clime. We commend her dear ones to our Heavenly Father and to the words of his love to comfort them.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be placed upon our minutes.—H. LOUISE, SMITH, *Historian*.

MRS. MARY BRENT OWEN.—Died at Paris, Kentucky, August 2, 1900, Mrs. Mary Brent Owen, on the seventy-third anniversary of her birth. She was the daughter of John and

Margaret Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the widow of Jonathan Owen. She was descended from Hugh Brent, of Prince William county, Virginia, who assisted in establishing American independence as captain of militia under Colonel Henry Lee.

She was one of the charter members of the Jemima Johnson Chapter, and the first one we have lost by death. In spite of her advanced age, she regularly attended the monthly meetings, and evinced an enthusiastic interest in our work. A benevolent spirit made her a part of every religious and charitable enterprise, and her nobility of character endeared her to all who knew her. The memory of her sympathetic and gracious womanhood will long remain and will be an inspiration to those left behind her. Her death was a personal grief and an irreparable loss to the chapter.—ELIZABETH C. ROGERS, *Historian*.

MISS LUCRETIA KIMBERLY.—The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, has met with the loss of its second "real daughter" in the death of Miss Lucretia Kimberly, who was born in Bethany, March, 1821, and died in Westville, August 10, 1900.

She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Ezra Kimberly, who was born in 1764, and died in 1844. Mr. Kimberly enlisted in the Revolutionary war when eighteen years of age. Miss Kimberly possessed a gentle, cheerful disposition, much interested in her church and its work, and although unable to attend the chapter meetings, the one meeting at which she was able to be present was read a "red-letter" day in her memory, as she fully sympathized with their projects.

It can be truly seen that invisible hands will scroll upon the lesson of her life and character "She hath done what she could."—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

MISS BETHIA M. WIXON, a charter member and registrar of Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Massachusetts, died on May 9, 1900.

MRS. LOUISE RANDOLPH GILBERT. At a meeting of the Continental Chapter, held on September 27th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Louise Randolph Gilbert, a charter member, and an efficient worker of the Continental Chapter, has been removed by death; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this chapter, collectively and individually, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and to other members of her family for their irreparable loss.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Gilbert and be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

EVA DICKSON SMITH,  
ELIZA E. KENYON,  
Committee.

MISS LAURA M. JONES.—The Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Burlington, Iowa, are again called to chronicle the death of a much loved member.

On September 5, 1900, the spirit of Miss Laura M. Jones passed to its Heavenly home. By her death our chapter has lost a most enthusiastic member, her church a generous supporter, and the community a friend. By her counsel, and her generous hospitality the fire of patriotism was made to burn brighter among our Daughters.

*Resolved*, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the sister with whom she lived, and to all her relatives.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be placed upon our records, and a copy be sent to the sister, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. JOHN M. MERCER,  
HARRIET LANE,  
EFFIE FRANCES LAHEE,  
Committee.

MRS. FLORA HULL LEONARD.—

WHEREAS, On August 24th, after months of suffering borne with heroic patience, death removed from Mary Wooster Chapter another comrade, Mrs. Flora Hull Leonard; and

WHEREAS, The chapter has received from her willing hands substantial testimonials of her good will and kindly feeling; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That while believing their loss to be her eternal gain, they lament her departure and extend to each member of her family their sincere sympathy.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of this chapter, a copy sent to the bereaved family and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

C. M. WHEELLOCK,  
A. M. STEBBINS,  
ESTELLE BLISS.

MRS. ALEXANDER HALSEY MEEKER.—Passed into the life beyond, Tuesday, September 18, 1900, Mrs. Alexander Halsey Meeker (Grace Crosby Hill), in the thirty-first year of her age.

Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Connecticut, sorrowingly records her death and pays tribute to her memory as one of its earliest members and past treasurer.

Overshadowed with a sense of our own loss our hearts are touched for those to whom she was most dear. For them the grief of scattered hopes, the parting way, the "spell of silence." But we believe that somewhere out of human vision, free from pain's weary way, the sweet and gentle life goes on of one called thus early to her eternal home.

"The bliss of angels and the balm that quiets every pain  
Have filled her cup, and life is beautiful again."

M. S. H.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

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The Australian federation has been finally established, to include the whole of the Australian continent. New Zealand, which lies at a distance from the mainland, is the only colony which holds aloof from the federation.

Lord Roberts has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army, succeeding Lord Wolseley. He seems to have accomplished the work for which he was sent to South Africa. Boer bands are surrendering, Boer officials are escaping and President Kruger is expected to take up his residence in Holland.

The report is being circulated that Peru and Bolivia wish to submit their grievances against Chili to the forthcoming Pan-American congress. After the war of 1883, Chili took as her indemnity the sea coast belonging to Bolivia and the province of Tarapaca from Peru. Besides this, Chili was to hold Tacna and Arica for ten years, at the end of which time a vote of the people should be taken to determine which country they should belong to. The country which obtained the territory should pay to the other \$10,000,000. The vote has not been taken, and Peru and Chili accuse each other of bad faith.

The famine in India is practically at an end, though much suffering still continues.

The system of transporting criminals to Siberia has been abolished, and some of the disabilities of political prisoners after their term of punishment has ended have been removed.

To meet the expenses of the war in China, Russia has increased her import duties from ten to fifty per cent.

Count Tolstoi has been virtually excommunicated from the Greek church.

There are rumors of troubles in China north and south, but it is not thought that they will be permanent. The danger of conflict between the Powers is subsiding, and it is believed that the close

of the Chinese troubles will be marked by nothing more serious than vexatious delays.

The assassination of Humbert has had no political consequences. Victor Emanuel III. has retained his father's advisors and indicated his intention of continuing his policy.

Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been fully restored, and the exports and imports are within a few hundred thousand dollars of the highest record ever made between the two nations.

The number of immigrants is increasing. Last year 341,711 entered the port of New York. The majority are illiterate and poor, and many are social malcontents. The center of the area of emigration is now Vienna. Italians and Poles lead in numbers.

An effort is being made to start a workingman's college in Missouri, where one can obtain an education by working a few hours each day on a farm. Money is being contributed to this end by the British trade unions.

A National convention of village improvement societies met in Columbus, Ohio, October 10th.

The prison congress which met in Cleveland, in September, considered many matters of importance. The condition of the prisons, the best methods of dealing with criminals, convict labor and the difficulties surrounding it, were some of the topics taken up. Unless we study the changes in the prison system during the last hundred years we cannot realize the great good that has been accomplished by the prison congress and such associations.

An anonymous giver sends \$100,000 for the erection of a building in connection with Columbia University, to be the center of altruistic life for this college as the Philip Brook's house is at Harvard.

Municipal government is to be taught in the San Francisco schools by means of a miniature city government, which is to be run in all its branches.

Irregular warfare continues in the Philippines.

The strike in the anthracite region is practically ended.



PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. Published by the State of New York. *Hugh Hastings, State Historian.*

These volumes belong to the war of the Revolution series, of which one volume has already been issued. The scope of the original plan has been enlarged and the history of the Revolutionary war has been made consecutive as far as it relates to New York. Foot notes have been liberally employed for the purposes of elucidation. The volumes are embellished with portraits of Clinton, Jay, Lafayette, Steuben and other noted patriots, while maps and tables add to its value for the historical student. Interesting matter relating to the massacres of Wyoming, Cherry Valley, the Hampshire Grants and the efforts to conciliate and intimidate the Indians are to be found in the papers. Governor Clinton shows his appreciation of the ingenuity of women by objecting to the too free use of a flag of truce on their behalf, as he fears they use it to spread abroad Tory principles and supplies. We note that he approves of lotteries, but remember that the times have changed and that funds were raised for the army, bridges were built thereby and the deacons of the churches often had charge of the tickets in those days. The lists of patriotic prisoners and of the ex-emptis in the different counties who associated themselves together for defense and to assist the cause, will be of special interest to those who are in search of a patriotic ancestor. The value of these books will be very great to the Daughters of the American Revolution, particularly to those New York descendants now living in distant states far from the records. Many of the original thirteen states are doing grand work by the printing of their archives, and none better than the state of New York.

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF MARIETTA, OHIO. By the *Rev. C. E. Dickinson, D. D.*

The settlement of Marietta was the first in Ohio and was made by men of more than average intelligence. Of the original fifteen male members of the church, seven had been officers in the Revolutionary war and some were men of liberal education. Such men were qualified to lay broad foundations for education and religion. Among them were Rufus Putnam and Ebenezer Sprout. It is interesting to

note that these men were as expert in framing wise laws and making the wilderness blossom as they had been in the use of the sword. The record of the baptisms will enable some to prove their Revolutionary ancestry.

THE PATRIOTIC REVIEW is a new magazine devoted to the interests of the seventy or more patriotic and historical societies of the United States.

The opening article is on the Grand Army of the Republic, which Mrs. Livermore calls the most patriotic society in America. A delightful panorama of the work of some of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution visited during the summer by the regent of the New York City Chapter is from the pen of Mrs. Donald McLean. A department of the Woman's Relief Corps is to be a feature in the future. The editor-in-chief, Miss Marian Howard Brazier, brings to the work her varied experience as a charming newspaper writer and the executive ability needed in such an enterprise. We wish her success.

Year books received during the month are: Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Year Book of the Betsey Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lawrence, Massachusetts; of the Ann Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington, Connecticut; annual report of the Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The revival of the "Magazine of American History" is promised by January, 1901.

It is to be conducted jointly by William L. Stone, the historian, and William Abbatt, the author of the "Crisis of the Revolution." In form and size it will be a square octavo of 80 pages, illustrated, issued monthly at \$4.00 a year. The reappearance of this old and valuable magazine will be welcome to all students and lovers of history.

The "Spirit of '76," for September, contains a timely article on "Who Patriots Are."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1900.

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## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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#### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

June 6, 1900.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 6th.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. Lindsay, vice-president general, Kentucky; Mrs. Sternberg, vice-president general, District of Columbia; Miss Forsyth, vice-president general, New York; Mrs. Hull, vice-president general, Iowa; Mrs. Jewett, vice-president general, Minnesota; Mrs. Crosman, vice-president general, New York; Mrs. Sperry, vice-president general, Connecticut; Mrs. Alden, regent of the district; Mrs. Smoot, chaplain general; Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general; Miss Hetzel, registrar general; Mrs. Seymour, historian general; Mrs. Hatcher, assistant historian general; Miss McBlair, librarian general; Mrs. Akers, recording secretary general.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain general.

In the absence of the president general, the meeting was opened at 10.45 a. m., by the recording secretary general, who announced that nominations for a presiding officer were in order.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was unanimously elected to the chair.

The recording secretary general, upon the request of the chair, read the motion of the previous meeting calling for a special meeting, stating the purposes for which the same was called, viz: to act upon the minutes of the June meeting; accept members; endorse the appointment of chapter regents and authorize the formation of chapters.

The recording secretary general asked permission to read a letter from the president general to the national board before the regular business of the meeting began.

This request being granted, the recording secretary general read as follows:

*To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:*

*My Dear Friends:* It is with great pleasure I announce to you my safe arrival in London. The ocean voyage was delightful and health-giving. London is at its best just now, and one meets friends at every turn.

I am sorry not to be with you at your council board, but I hope and believe the best interests of the society will be considered and helped by your coming together.

With affectionate greetings and best wishes to one and all, I am devotedly and faithfully yours,

(Signed)

M. MARGARETTA MANNING.

Mrs. Lindsay moved that a note of congratulation be sent the president general on her safe arrival, as well as an expression of the best wishes of the board for a pleasant summer. Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hatcher read an article from the *Chicago Times-Herald*, announcing the arrival of Mrs. Manning in Paris.

The chair asked for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, of May 2nd.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the chair.

Miss Forsyth suggested that in future the titles of the members be given, at least once, in the transcription of the minutes of the meetings of the national board. This was concurred in by the board.

Miss Forsyth resumed the chair.

After the corrections were made, the minutes were, upon motion, approved.

Mrs. Alden rose to a question of privilege, to state that the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia desire a new charter, and read a letter explaining the reason for this request.

The chair inquired if it was within the province of the board to act on this matter at the present time, as it did not come under the purposes for which the special meeting was called; and stated that it would seem to come more properly into the hands of the officer to whose province it belongs to issue charters, and might be reported at the next meeting of the board.

Mrs. Howard stated that she had no authority to change the charter, and that the matter would have to come before the board. No action was taken.

At 1.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn till 2.30.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 6th.

Pursuant to call, the meeting was opened at 2.30 p. m., Miss Forsyth in the chair.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL was read, as follows: Applications presented, 404; applications verified awaiting dues, 57; applications on hand, not verified, 46. Real Daughters presented, 10. Badge permits issued, 106. Resignations, 34; deaths, 28.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
*Registrar General.*

It was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General stated that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following chapter regents are appointed through their respective state regents: Mrs. Helen Gaines Foote Clark, Mobile, Alabama; Mrs. Sarah Harriet Butts, Brunswick, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Isabella Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Mrs. Clara A. Chandler, Macomb, Illinois; Miss Abby Lyle Eveleth, Hallowell, Maine; Miss Clara M. Breed, Lynn, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harriet Emily Benedict, Boston, Massachusetts; Miss Louise Blydenburgh Murphy, Bordentown, New Jersey.

Also the re-appointment of the following: Mrs. Anna Minerva Chandler, Marquette, Michigan; Miss Edith Margaret De Lorme, Sumter, South Carolina.

Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, being in Europe, Mrs. N. D. Sperry, vice-president general of Connecticut, and Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, registrar of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of Connecticut, request that the following petition be presented: A request for formal authorization by the National Board of Man-

agement to organize a chapter at East Haddam, Connecticut, to be known as the "Nathan Hale Memorial" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,  
V. P. G. O.

Upon motion, these appointments were confirmed by the Board and the report accepted.

Mrs. Seymour asked for instructions in regard to sending out to the chapters the Lineage Books, desiring to know whether they shall be mailed by her clerk or by the curator.

Miss McBlair said that it had been decided that this matter be held in abeyance until the proceedings of congress should appear.

At the request of the Chair Mrs. Seymour read the action of the congress upon the matter of sending out the Lineage Books to the chapters.

Some discussion followed, but no definite action was taken.

Mrs. Crosman moved that the Board wish Mrs. Hatcher a delightful and prosperous voyage in her proposed trip to Europe, and that Mrs. Hatcher be asked to convey to our president general the cordial greetings of the Board.

Unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Florence Estey, state regent of Vermont, regretting that a previous engagement prevented her attendance at the Board meeting of June 6th; also regrets from Mrs. Griscom, vice-president general from Pennsylvania, who is now in Europe, and from Miss Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey.

Miss McBlair announced that the library had received a very valuable and handsome acquisition in the gift from Miss McAllister of ten volumes of the 3rd series of the New York Archives.

At 3.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

